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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Constitutional Convention of Tennessee has adopted an amendment limiting the regular session of the Legislature to seventy-five, and called sessions to twenty days.

A little boy, son of Rev. Mr. Baird, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was mortally hurt Saturday evening, at Nashville, by falling off a scaffold on Broad street.

The shoemakers of Albany, New York, are on a strike.

Senor Vega, ex-Governor of Havana, has been banished from Cuba by order of Serrano, the Regent.

A little boy four years old, named William Seabbart, who had been left alone in a bed chamber, caught fire from the stove and was burned to death, at Louisville, Saturday.

J. J. Ramsey, a well known citizens, was murdered near Cherokee, Miss., on the 26th, by a negro, who cut his throat. The assassin escaped.

The steamer American, of the Memphis and Arkansas packet line, bound for Fort Smith, with the Nineteenth Infantry, struck a snag on Thursday night, above Little Rock, and sunk in fourteen feet of water. Four deck hands were drowned. The boat was valued at ten thousand dollars, and uninsured.

About one thousand men have been discharged from the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The terra cotta works of D. H. Brown, of Gloucester, N. J., were burned Friday night. Loss $20,000.

The argument in the Philadelphia contested election cases was concluded in the Supreme Court in that city Saturday. Decision reserved.

Orders were received Saturday for the discharge of three thousand men at Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass.

After the swearing in of the members of the Georgia Legislature on Friday the House proceeded to the election of a clerk and minor officers. Newton, Republican, was elected clerk by twenty-eight majority; Bonsteel, colored, messenger, by fifteen majority, and Linenberger, doorkeeper, by eight majority. Much confusion prevailed in the House during the session. Mr. Bryant called Mr. Tweedy, his colleague from Richmond, a miscreant, and after the adjournment Tweedy demanded a retraction or apology, which Bryant refused. Tweedy then struck him with a cane, walking stick, and Bryant fled into a house for refuge.

In Chicago on Friday night a policeman named Fechter, in making an arrest, was shot by Dalqui, an Italian. The policeman then shot Dalqui in the heart, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. Dalqui was a noted desperado, and his death is a subject of congratulation. Officer Fechter is in a critical condition, but is thought he may recover.

Joseph H. Mallen has commenced a suit against F. H. Hamlin, well known dry goods dealer of Chicago, laying damages placed at five thousand dollars. Mallen was employed in the store, and while passing out with a valise in his hand, he was arrested, without a warrant, on the supposition that he had stolen goods in his valise.

The steamship Juniata, from Philadelphia, ran into and sank the towboat Sunflower at New Orleans on Saturday morning. No lives lost.

A mass meeting was held Saturday evening at the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans. Five thousand citizens were present. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The object was to take steps to protect citizens against oppressive and corrupt legislation. The meeting adjourned without definite action. A call is published for a mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, at Lafayette Square, this evening, to take into consideration the best means for the protection of the rights of the people and the city of the people from the dangerous and ruinous legislation with which we are threatened. Between three and four thousand persons have signed the call.

James R. Henry has sued the Chicago City Railway for damages to the amount of $25,000, for ejecting him from the car in a violent manner after he had paid his fare.

The remains of General Rousseau and Watkins reached Louisville Saturday morning from New Orleans, and were conveyed to the court house under military escort. They will lie in state until this afternoon, when they will be entered with civil and military honors. Steps are now making to erect a monument over Rousseau.

Wm. H. Keith, prominent in the coal interest of Cleveland, and President of the Pittsburgh Gas and Coal Company, died Friday night of injuries received from a runaway horse on Wednesday last.

The Peabody obsequies were celebrated at Portland on Saturday. Immense crowds of people were present, and business throughout the city was suspended, and flags on the public buildings and shipping displayed at half mast. The Governor and Legislature of Maine were present, and several military organizations, with bands of music, &c. About noon the remains were debarked and received by Governor Chamberlain. Captain Commander of the Monarch, made an appropriate speech, to which Governor Chamberlain replied. The procession then formed, and the body was conveyed to the city hall. Notwithstanding the heavy snow storm, the streets through which the procession passed were densely packed with people.

After the procession retired, the hall was opened to the public until eight o'clock P.M. A fine bust of Mr. Peabody was placed at the foot of the coffin, and a line of sentinels was drawn across the hall, with one at each corner of the catafalque, resting motionless upon his reversed musket. An increasing throng of people moved slowly through the hall. Yesterday the hall was not opened, but was guarded by State troops. The ship of war Benecia arrived Saturday just as the naval display was closing. The Maid of Le Glaisher returned in a special train to Augusta Saturday evening.

Eleven prisoners escaped from the jail at Camden, N. J., Saturday, by removing a bar from the door of a corridor where they were permitted to be for a short time. None of them have been recaptured.

The Ohio Senate on Saturday passed a bill repealing the law of the last General Assembly, which prohibited soldiers of the National Asylum at Dayton from voting.

Mexican advices *via* Colima state that a pronunciamento was issued at San Luis Potosi December 30th, declaring the independence of that State, on the ground of the repeated violations of the National Constitution by Juarez. There was a document numerously signed by leading military and civil citizens, read with great favor by all present.

A gentleman recently returned from Galveston, Texas, says he saw Gustav Fischer, Chicago's absconding Sheriff, in that city, and that he intends to purchase a farm and locate there.

A compositor in the Chicago *Evening Post* claims to have set, last week, eighty thousand ems in thirty-eight hours, an average of twenty-one hundred ems per hour, ordinary run of Post matter.

Edward Thomas Woodely, a brakeman on the Rock Island road, was run over Saturday morning near Blue Island, and so badly injured that he died in two hours.

Frechter, the policeman who was shot in Chicago on Friday night, by Dalqui, the Italian ruffian, will probably die from the wounds, the surgeon having been unable to find the ball, which is supposed to have lodged in the cavity of the chest. An inquest was held on the body of Dalqui on Saturday, and a verdict rendered of justifiable homicide.

The remains of Generals Rousseau and Watkins were buried at Louisville yesterday afternoon with civic and military honors. The procession was very large, embracing the rank and file of the regular army stationed there, ex-volunteers, members of the G. A. R., &c. The line of march was thronged with spectators.

A construction train ran into a hand car at Eagle tunnel, on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, yesterday, killing one man and seriously injuring another.

It is understood that the grain elevator men in Chicago refuse to come to a practical arrangement with the Board of Trade for the registration of warehouse receipts. It is said their reply is in substance that an agreement to the proposed plan is unnecessary, as their receipts not negotiable until registered, would be evident to acknowledging that they are dishonest.

The Exchange and Hutchins' blocks, two large four story buildings at Holyoke, Mass., were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire caught in a clothing store. Eleven merchants five doctors, two dentists, a photographer and other occupants were burned out. The total loss is $125,000; insurance $50,000.

A strong wind is blowing at the time, and many other buildings would have been destroyed but for the timely arrival of the Henry Gray steamer from Springfield, which was sent up on a special train.

GERRIT SMITH, in an article printed in the *Independent* on the divorce question, makes the following observation.: "By the way, how indifferently inconsistent is the tone in thousands who, in defiance of the whole Gospel, are willing that Government should multiply without limit, death-and-damnation dealing dramshops, and protect slaveholders in making merchandise of men, and who are at the same time shocked at the thought of Government's being so anti-Gospel as to allow a broken hearted woman to be divorced from the drunken husband who beats her and threatens and attempts to kill her."

THE exorbitant charges for berths in sleeping cars is becoming a subject of general complaint. If the price was double what it is we presume it would be paid, from the necessities of the case, and the fact that travelers have no means of redress. In a debate in the New York Legislature, a few days since, as to the authority for the heavy extra charge in sleeping and drawing-room cars, it was asserted that the practice was adopted to evade the law fixing railroad fares, and that the money thus obtained was divided among "rings" among the directors of the railroads.

COL. FORNEY gives New York society the following terrible "dig," which we print and accord to the Metropolis all our sympathy in its affliction: "Prince Arthur's acceptance of the New York proffer to extend to him the compliments of a public dinner is a new exhibit of nobility upon Gothamitic circles. The genius that tunnels streets, prepares a daily ragout of startling crimes, throws over humanitarians at the beck of the dog-fighters, and indulges in the belief that New York is the center of every mundane system, ought, however, to be equal to the emergency. Had the Prince not accepted this invitation, there would have been a strong probability of his leaving this country with a favorable impression of our social institutions."

At a meeting of the pew proprietors of the Church of the Unity, Boston, held Monday evening, a unanimous call was given to Rev. Robert Laird Collyer, of Chicago, to become their pastor.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

General Canby's Work Finished—The Will of the Late Judge Stanton—The Haytien Minister's Official Relations Ended—The Abolition of the Franking Privilege—The Bureau of Education—Frauds Upon Colored Soldiers—New Indian Territory Proposed, with Suffrage to Indians—Proposed Consolidation of Washington and Georgetown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1870.

Seeking a Situation.

General Canby is up here to-day to see what further work the President has for him to do. A small military force will be kept in Virginia, as in other Southern States, but the government in all its branches has been turned over to Governor Walker. It is probable that a new military department will be formed, to include Virginia and Maryland, and perhaps West Virginia, and that General Canby will be put in command.

Ex-Secretary Stanton's Will.

The will of ex-Secretary Stanton was proven and admitted to probate here to-day. It is very short, dated July 19, 1869, and witnessed by Surgeon General Barnes and two other persons. After directing that his just debts be paid, he bequeaths two-thirds of his property, including his plate and household furniture, to his wife, and the remaining third to his mother, the surplus at her death to be divided between his three youngest children. He names P. H. Watson, of Ashtabula, Ohio, Judge Andrew Wylie, General E. D. Townsend and his wife as executors, and gives them or a majority of them power to sell his property.

A Question of Cowardice.

Coffee and pistols for two were suggested in the House this afternoon. Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, in the course of his speech ridiculed something Mr. Voorhees said yesterday. Mr. Voorhees interrupted and called Golladay's language cowardly, whereupon the Kentucky member retorted that there were other fields than the floor of the House where courage and cowardice can be tested.

Price Set on the Haytien Minister's Head.

The Haytien Minister, General Tate, has received advices that President Salnave has been executed, and that a reward of five thousand dollars is offered for his own head. He considers his official relations ended, and has been invited to a diplomatic dinner at the White House next Wednesday, but has written a note withdrawing his acceptance of the invitation.

Railroad Consolidation.

The House Railroad Committee is considering a somewhat novel question. It appears that five different railroad projects in Missouri, authorized by five different State charters, have come into the hands of one set of men, and they now ask Congress to give them an act of consolidation, so that the whole thing may hereafter be known as one company and one railroad, with the right to build one gigantic vine line. This is the first application the road ever made to Congress, and the Committee is not inclined to grant it. But as granted, the parties interested ask nothing from the Government, except the right of way through the Choctaw country. The matter is to be further considered at a meeting next Tuesday.

The Postal Telegraph.

The Senate Postoffice Committee had a long session to-day on the postal telegraph scheme, and will report favorably on the project early next week. The same subject is before a special committee of the House, and will probably certainly get a favorable report there in the course of time.

Illinois Revenue Supervisorship.

There has been some talk among men in the Internal Revenue Supervisorship of Illinois, and parties have been here seeking to displace the present officer. It is understood, however, that Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano have decided that no change shall now be made.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1870.

The Bureau of Education.

The friends of the Bureau of Education are making a strong effort to save it from being abolished, and the Post takes considerable interest in their endeavors. Several Senators were up to see him on Saturday. He said he was decidedly in favor of continuing the Freedmen's Bureau had better be closed up as recommended by Secretary Cox and General Howard, and that the transfer of its educational works to the Bureau of Education would materially reduce the expense of carrying it on. He spoke of General Eaton, whom he has appointed to Commissioner Barnard's place, as a man whom he well knew, and in whom he had great confidence, and said he thought the General would be able to put the bureau on a footing in a short time that would command the confidence of the country. The proposed transfer was fully considered at a meeting during the day of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and there is little doubt but that the bill introduced by Senator Patterson, which embraces the views of the President, Gen. Eaton, and to some extent those of Gen. Howard, will be favorably reported. The committee called in Gen. Eaton, and had a long conference with him as to his views on the whole question involved, and he left the impression that they properly under the Constitution be done by the Bureau of Education. His work and study in Ohio and Tennessee enabled him to present the case in a way that members of the Committee speak of as quite convincing. His nomination as Commissioner has not been formally considered by the Committee of which Mr. Drake is Chairman, but will be confirmed when the proper time comes. The question of continuing the Bureau will come up in the House, in two or three days, on the provision in the appropriation bill providing for the repeal of the act by which it was created.

Frauds upon Colored Soldiers.

The Board appointed by General Howard to investigate supposed frauds upon colored soldiers in Tennessee, and under power to send for persons, has finished its work in that State, and reached this city. The Board consists of General B. P. Runkle, of Louisville, long in charge of freedmen's affairs there; Colonel Lewis, stationed for some time at Atlanta, and Capt. Sladen, confidential aid to General Howard. All are gentlemen of high character, and their investigations have been thorough. Yesterday they began an examination of the records of the Treasury Department, and of the various claims there for the purpose of tracing out matters developed by the testimony taken in Tennessee. The existence of a wide spread scheme for swindling in matters of back pay and bounty is established by the evidence already obtained, but none of the prominent officers of the bureau are implicated. It was discovered that at Nashville during the war, when negroes were largely employed in the hospitals, although large numbers of them signed the pay rolls every month, they never received pay, but that it was appropriated by other parties. The same game was attempted with the force of negroes employed on the fortifications, though this does not appear to have succeeded. A number of claim agents and those implicated with them are to be examined.

New Territory Proposed.

The Indian and Territorial Committees of the House are each considering bills to organize a system of civil government in what is now called the Indian Territory. The proposition is to create a new territory, with a Governor and other usual officers. Mr. Cullom's bill calls it Lincoln, while Van Horn names it Ogden. The chief feature of each bill is that it gives suffrage to Indians. The legislative authority is vested in a council; each tribe or nation, whatever its size, to have one member in this body, and an additional member for each one thousand Indians above five hundred in the tribe, which several councillors are to be chosen by the Indians themselves; one section of each bill provides that every male over the age of twenty-one years belonging to any tribe shall have the right to vote and hold office, and there shall be no abridgement in this right because of race or color. This council has powers similar to those granted all Territorial Legislatures. The prospects are that at least one of these Committees will report favorably upon the proposed bill, and that it may carry a majority of the House. That the idea of making citizens of the most advanced Indians will encounter no hostility from the President is evident enough from the language he used the other day to a delegation of Creeks and Choctaws, when he said he had long thought the two nations which lived in the Territory and filled those civilized nations in the Indian country should become citizens, and be entitled to all the rights of citizens.

The Franking Privilege.

The House bill that provides for the payment of postage on all mail matter after the first of next July has not yet been formally considered in the Senate Postoffice Committee. An effort will be made there and in the Senate to so amend it as to permit free circulation of newspapers in the county in which they originate, but the disposition of the Senate and of the House seems to be against this proposition and in favor of making all mail matter pay its proper postage. Many members of the Senate are also in favor of the proposal that all newspapers shall prepay postage according to weights, as recommended by the recent convention of leading Postmasters. The Postmaster General wants authority to discontinue postoffices in the immediate neighborhood of large cities, so as to extend the carrier system, but the present prospects do not warrant the belief that he will get this.

Municipal Consolidation.

Sixty or seventy of the leading citizens of Washington and Georgetown, irrespective of party and color, have united in calling a mass convention on Wednesday afternoon to take into consideration the consolidation of the two cities with the county of Washington into one harmonious government, and to agree upon a common plan by which to secure an end so devoutly wished. A very large proportion of the people here are beginning to feel that the District is not fairly treated by Congress, for the reason that it will neither spend time to properly legislate for the District nor allow them to legislate for themselves by City Councils, and the movement for consolidation in some form is much stronger this winter than ever before. The principal opponents are present office holders and ward politicians.

Mississippi.

Messrs. Ames and Revels, Senators elect from Mississippi, were expected here to-morrow. They cannot of course be admitted till Congress has passed the necessary act of restoration for the State, and as Governor elect Alcorn comes with them all documents relative to the recent election will probably be laid before the President in a few days. Those, with a copy of the new constitution, he is likely enough to send to Congress in the course of the week, covered by a recommendation that the State be at once admitted to representation, and it is not now known that any one intends to raise the least objection. Some Senators talk of attaching the same conditions to the enabling act as were attached to the Virginia bill.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1870.

HUTTERFIELD'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. Butterfield's testimony to-day before the Banking Committee contradicted that of Fisk.

STANTON'S WILL.

The will of the late Edwin M. Stanton, filed to-day in the Orphans' Court, and testimony was admitted to probate. The will is quite short, being contained on one page of ordinary letter paper. It bears date July 19th, 1869, and is witnessed by J. K. Barnes, surgeon general, G. T. Chapman, and R. S. Harrison. After directing that his just debts be paid, he bequeaths two-thirds of his property, including his plate and household furniture, chargeable with the debts, to his wife, Ellen H. Stanton, and the remaining third, chargeable with one-third of his debts, to his mother; the surplus at her death to be divided between his three youngest children. He names G. H. Wilson, of Ashtabula, Judge Andrew Wylie, Gen. E. D. Townsend, and his wife as executors, and gives a majority of them power to sell his property.

THAT FIGHT WITH THE BLACKFEET.

A dispatch from Gen. Sully, dated January 28th, state that no official report of a fight with the Blackfeet has been received. The newspaper reports are greatly exaggerated.

GENERAL TATE,

Who had been invited to the diplomatic dinner of the President on Wednesday, has sent a polite letter declining, on the ground that he has been handed his passports by the Government of Hayti, and his Chief, Salnave, shot.

A NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To be contained in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and to comprise Virginia, is to be created, and placed under General Canby.

The Franking Privilege.

The mechanics lately discharged from the various Navy Yards are to be retained by the Secretary of the Navy, transferring appropriations from other Bureaus to the Bureau of Steam, Construction and Engineering.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

General Canby yesterday issued orders transferring all military power over the State of Virginia in civil matters to the new State authorities.

NEW ATLANTIC-PACIFIC CANAL.

Parties representing the interests of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company had a conference with Vice Admiral Porter and Admiral Davis to-day, touching the action of the Government relative to the canal question. It appears that the Tehuantepec company have recently obtained from Mexico a grant to the right of way for a canal over the line of their proposed railroad, and the object sought here is to have the Government ascertain if the route is possible for an inter-oceanic canal, and not to commit itself to the enterprise proper. They claim that the Tehuantepec route has the advantages in being fifteen hundred miles shorter from New York to Puget Sound, by the Panama route, and the canal would run through a fertile country, rapidly settling under a free mate, while the Isthmus is recognized as the most unsalthy spot on the American continent. It is understood a letter will be addressed to President Grant, setting forth all the facts, and this will be submitted to the consideration of Congress in a few days.

A NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has determined to report a bill creating a new United States judicial circuit. The committee has been divided in opinion as to the advisability of constructing the judicial circuit; but this has been found impracticable, and has been abandoned. The new circuit will be composed of the Southern States, where it is alleged the amount of business in the United States Circuit, the only one in the South, is too large. This will necessitate the appointment of an additional United States Circuit Judge, including the entire number ten.

INVESTIGATION OF MINISTER CURTIN.

Private letters, received to-day in this city, from His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, our Minister at St. Petersburg, Russia, dated the 4th inst., speak of his continued excellent health, as well as those that are officially connected with the Legation. The Governor has been made the mark of many distinguished favors and compliments at the hands of the Czar and courtiers.

BURLINGAME AND RUSSIA.

The Chinese embassy, headed by Anson Burlingame, were expected to arrive at St. Petersburg on the 17th inst., when Minister Burlingame would be entertained by the American colony. There was a rumor in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg, among whom is Gen. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, who is there on a business mission for Secretary Cowdin and New York manufacturers and capitalists.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

The calendar of the House of Representatives shows that during the present session 933 bills have been introduced in that body, and thirty or forty joint resolutions. The calendar to-day exhibits a proportionate number of bills.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Several thousand cases are pending before the Court of Claims in connection with the extra pay of officers of the Government. They are of such character that decisions in several of them will settle all others. There are many cotton cases before the Treasury Department, involving millions of dollars.

NO LONGER DEPOSITORIES.

The Ninth National Bank of New York and the Central National Bank of Boonville, Mo., have at their own request been discontinued as financial agents of the Government and depositories of public money.

POSTAGE TO THE NETHERLANDS.

Notice is issued by the Postoffice Department that by the new convention with the Netherlands the rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails via England is reduced from fifteen to ten cents per single rate of fifteen grammes (half ounce) or under, prepayment optional, to take effect February 1st, 1870. The rates of postage, condition of payment, &c., on newspapers, books, packets and samples of merchandise remain unchanged.

SENATOR REVELS.

Senator elect, Revels, of Mississippi, has arrived, and is the guest of George T. Downing.

GOLD SALES FOR FEBRUARY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million of gold each week during the month of February, and purchase one million of bonds on each alternate week on account of the sinking fund.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1870.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur arrived from Washington this afternoon and proceeded to his quarters at the Brevoort House. He will to-morrow attend Trinity Church and occupy the same pew the Prince of Wales did two years ago. He dines on Monday evening with Wm. Butler Duncan, on Tuesday with L. P. Morton, and on Thursday evening with August Belmont. The grand ball comes off on Tuesday evening.

APPEAL FOR AID.

The Cuban Committee in this city publishes an address to the people of the United States, asking for donations, as it is their purpose, should an insecurable Providence decree the lapse of the Cuban cause, to begin the exodus, to project a charity for this ruined and destitute people. Gen. Quesada has been appointed Treasurer and urgently needed since the Christian era.

NEW SEMINARY BUILDING.

The board of trustees of the Dutch Theological Seminary have purchased a plot of ground, containing some sixty lots, on Thirteenth street, and propose to erect a new building thereon for the Seminary.

A GOOD IDEA.

Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railroad, has issued a circular saying that henceforth there will be kept in the general office a careful and complete record of all the employees of the company, showing the date each entered the service, position he occupied, promotion and date of any promotion or change, together with a memorandum of any special or good and meritorious or other noteworthy act performed, for the purpose of laying the foundation of an intelligent system of promotion in each department.

BASE BALL.

Delegates from the various base ball clubs throughout the country met at Tammany Hall last evening, to effect a permanent organization of the national association of junior base ball players.

RECIPROCITY.

A dispatch says a strenuous effort is being made by a Canadian agent here to induce our Government to appoint commissioners to meet similar ones from Canada and New York manufacturers and capitalists.

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NAVY YARD WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

Nearly if not quite two thousand employees of the Brooklyn Navy Yard were discharged to-day.

ANOTHER SWINDLE UNEARTHED.

F. A. Stevens, an ex-gauger, has been arrested for making alleged fraudulent certificates. He was bailed in five thousand dollars. The authorities believe they have a clue to another large revenue fraud.

NEW YORK, January 30th.

MORE INJUNCTIONS.

Injunctions have been served on the officers of the Delaware and Newark Railroad, and one of the directors of the Erie Railway, who are lessees of the former road, restraining it from running over the lands of Peter Wylion.

GRAND ARMY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

An organization has been commenced by Democratic soldiers in Brooklyn entitled the Grand Army of the Constitution, eighteen Generals and a large number of other officers joining. General Kaslay was elected Commander. Applications have been made to open fourteen camps in the State.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A collision occurred on the Erie Railroad yesterday afternoon, just west of the Bergen Tunnel, between a passenger and an oil train. George Waunaker, a car penter, was killed, and two persons slightly injured.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

Two men and a woman fell into the water while climbing a ladder to a schooner at Brooklyn dock last evening, and all were drowned. Their names were not ascertained.

WONT RESTORE THEM.

Jay Gould has replied to the request of the Jersey City Council to restore the strikers, by peremptorily refusing.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Wm. Townsend, a grocery man at No. 192 Hudson street, was murdered in his own store last night, in the presence of his family, by a loafer named Jack Reynolds, to whom he refused lodgings. The murderer was arrested.

FIRE.

A fire occurred last night in the bonded warehouse of Mason & Co., Bridge and State streets, doing much damage.

Two cars of the Washington train on the New Jersey road, due at Jersey City at eleven last night, were badly smashed by a collision with the Adams Express car, owing to a misplaced switch. Many passengers were slightly injured. The only names given are John Kelley, of Jersey City, leg crushed, and John Cahill, of the same place, arm fractured.

MURDER TRIAL.

The second jury in the case of Edward Perry, charged with the murder of Thomas Hayes, in Brooklyn, disagreed, and were discharged.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Lefferts Bergen, a farmer, was robbed by three highwaymen on Friday night at Hyde Park, Long Island, of some $2,000.

TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Joshua Purdy, colored, has been sentenced to twenty years in the State prison for an outrage upon the person of Miss Beck, a school teacher in Harrison, Westchester county.

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED.

On Friday night the Custom House officers seized $8,000 worth of smuggled silks and other goods in Hamburg and Bremen chasses near the docks of the German steamers at Hoboken.

TAX ON LEGACIES.

The Government tax on the legacies of the late Judge Edmonds was paid yesterday amounting to $94,000. This don't include the legacy to the widow, which is exempt.

The steamer Stars and Stripes, from Port au Prince, is detained at quarantine. Two of the crew are down with yellow fever, and the Captain died on the voyage. The Stars and Stripes reports much agitation on the Samana question, and that the Provisional Government of Hayti will probably assist Cabral in a movement to defeat the plans of President Baez, of St. Domingo, in ceding the bay or otherwise parting with any portion of it or neighboring territory to the United States. A French war steamer has arrived of her crew by yellow fever at Port au Prince.

STRIKE OF PIANO MAKERS.

A general strike of piano makers in this city is imminent.

PLASTER MILL BURNED.

The plaster mill over, Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $18,000, partially insured. Fielding, Wood & Co., Thomas McCaffrey, firemen, were severely injured.

CONGRESS.

General Debate in the House.

Mr. Golladay Advocates Repudiation—Eldridge, on Behalf of the Democracy, Repudiates Golladay's Platform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for general discussion, but few members were present. Mr. Hamilton, Chair.

Mr. CONGER submitted some remarks in reply to Mr. Dawes's attack on the administration, chiefly in charge of President Grant, and in favor of free delivery of letters through the mails in the counties where they are published.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, made a speech against railroad monopolies, and in favor of Government interference with railroads to prevent extortion in rates of transportation.

Mr. WILKINSON made a speech on the same subject, asserting that the agricultural interests in the Pacific States were suffering from the taxation as did from extortionate rates of freight and fares on railroads and monopolies.

Mr. GOLLADAY made a speech in favor of the doctrine set forth in Mr. Munger's speech before the recess, the repudiation of the national debt. He said he was not only astonished at Mr. Dawes's speech yesterday, but was astonished that he would father vote for Frank Blair than for any man that has the confidence that law to mean that the five-twenties were payable in gold. He, therefore, was making a plea to the Democratic side of the House, the other side ought to make it, and he called upon the gallant Kentucky leader, and they should answer him. They should answer Senator Morton, of Indiana, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, Senator Wade, of Ohio, Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—And when they get through with answering these, let them answer Benjamin F. Butler.

Mr. VOORHEES—I beg that gentleman's pardon for not naming him. (Laughter.)

Mr. GAVELY—I am thankful that the opposition adopt Mr. Butler as their leader.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—No, and that we never go against a correct principle because a bad man is the leader of it. The Democratic party has gone to his final rest, (Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the dead) it was a crime to pay debt in any other way.

Mr. VOORHEES remarked that he had heard Mr. Stevens, when in the House, say that he would rather vote for Frank Blair than for any man that has the confidence that law to mean that the five-twenties were payable in gold. He, therefore, was making a plea to the Democratic side of the House, the other side ought to make it, and he called upon the gallant Kentucky leader, and they should answer him. They should answer Senator Morton, of Indiana, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, Senator Wade, of Ohio, Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

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Mr. VOORHEES—I beg that gentleman's pardon for not naming him. (Laughter.)

Mr. GAVELY—I am thankful that the opposition adopt Mr. Butler as their leader.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—No, and that we never go against a correct principle because a bad man is the leader of it. (Laughter.)

The discussion was carried on for some time longer by Messrs. Eldridge, Niblack, Stevenson and Golladay.

Mr. CLEVELAND addressed the House against repudiation, and against all attempt to pay off the debt in greenbacks. In favor of expansion of the currency, and of a general reduction of expenditures and taxation.

At 4:55 the House adjourned.

A DUEL---ALMOST.

A Spanish Cavalier Visits Key West to Chastise an American Editor—And Manages to Get Arrested and Bonded to Keep the Peace.

KEY WEST, January 29.—Gonzala Castemon, editor of the *Voz De Cuba*, in company with four Spaniards, arrived this morning from Havana, for the purpose of fighting a duel with the editor of the Key West *Republican*. At a meeting at the hotel an altercation took place between the two violent editors, and Castemon was arrested and placed under bonds to the amount of $2,000 to keep the peace. The Cubans in this city are excited and threatening. Guards are posted at the jail where Castemon is the streets to preserve order. Both parties are determined. Query—To do what?

Flour Reduced Again.

Notwithstanding the current reports about prices advancing, we have to-day reduced prices on several of our leading brands of flour, Teas and coffees, green and roasted, at lowest rates, also teas in paper packages. We very family wants these teas. See advertisement on this page. T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Triumph of the Reformers—The Vote on Killing the "Record"—The Agricultural College Mismanagement—Pay of Allegheny County Officers—The Governor's Reception.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 28, 1870.

THE LEGISLATIVE "RECORD."

The legislative struggle for and against Bergner's *Legislative Record*, closed in the House special session on Thursday afternoon last, where the new contract was quashed by a vote of more than three to one. Only the day before the same contract passed the Senate by seven majority; that body having changed front with remarkable suddenness. A brief reference to those who have been active for and against this printing swindle, among which revolved so many other swindles, may refresh the memory of your readers, and award credit where credit is due. The struggle against the *Record* was first opened in the House caucus by Vankirk of Washington, who there attempted a still further reduction of officers upon the presumption that the *Record* would be abolished, and less would be needed. Defeated in this, he at an early day offered a resolution rescinding the old contract; this passed, though not before a joint committee to make a new contract had been appointed. The contest for the past two weeks has been upon this new contract. the Senate twice defeating, and as stated, ultimately passing it. On Thursday of last week the crisis was reached in the House, the question being on its ratification. Brown, of Clarion, advocated the newspaper proposition, whereby the *Telegraph* and *Patriot* could divide the spoils to the tune of $10,000, he endeavoring to instruct the Committee to report this scheme. Cooper, of Delaware, an editor and practical printer, offered both propositions, showed their exact cost, and proposed the printing simply of a daily Senate and House Journal, at a cost not exceeding $5,000 less than already under existing contract made pursuant to a provision in the Constitution. White, of Allegheny, put the proposition in the form of a resolution, and the probabilities are that it will now pass both the Senate and House. On the following day the whole matter was recommitted, and on the 27th the committee again reported to the House, so modifying their contract as to limit speeches to one minute each. On the afternoon of that day, the fight became a square one for or against the proposition, Reinohls, of Lancaster, leading off against it. Humphreys, of Allegheny followed in its support, making the ablest speech on that side of the question. He was aided by Niles, of Tioga, and Smith, of Dauphin—the opposing speakers being Schnatterly, of Fayette; White, of Allegheny; Vankirk, of Washington; Skinner, Brown, Fulton, &c. The vote surprised the most sanguine reformers, and that by a majority of more than three to one. Only the day before

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY JANUARY 31, 1870.

Not only England but France is convulsed with the question of free trade or protection.

THE Senate Postoffice Committee has had under consideration the postal telegraph system, and will report it favorably to the Senate some time this week. It is understood the special House Committee on the same subject will also report favorably.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen who stood up in the House of Representatives and voted to retain the franking privilege Those in italic are Democrats:

Bingham, Del.; Boles, Ark.; Butler, Tenn.; *Griswold*, N. Y.; *Haldeman*, Penn.; *Johnson*, Cal; *Reeves*, N. Y.; Ridgway, Va., just admitted; *Rogers*, Ark.; Roots, Ark.; *Sherrod*, *Stone*, Md.; *Wood*, N. Y.; *Woodward*, Penn.

Nine Democrats and five Republicans The list is good to keep.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL HOLT has responded to a decision of Mr. DELANO by directing that the income tax must not be deducted from the salaries of officers of the army, as no such tax is operative now on incomes derived from the current year, and the War Department has issued an order to Paymasters to this effect. Ex-Attorney General HOLT maintains that the income tax law is dead.

"No more tariff than is needed for revenue," says a contemporary. No duties at all on tea and coffee, say we. Protect what we produce at home, and let in tea and coffee, articles of every man, woman and child in the land; frame your "tariff for revenue" on this principle, and the highest protectionist in the land will not complain. Instead of this, however, Mr. WELLS reverses the principle, and proposes to raise nearly one-half of the revenue from duties from tea, coffee and kindred articles, while the duties on whatever American capital and labor can produce are next to free.

THE speech of Mr. DAWES seems to have had some effect on the Navy Department. The large force of men employed in the various navy yards, in building and equipping war vessels, was on Saturday cut down to the lowest number compatible with the ordinary conduct of the operators of the Department. In Brooklyn the force has been cut down two thousand, in Philadelphia one thousand five hundred, and in Boston about the same number. This response to Mr. DAWES's speech shows the administration is with him on his policy of retrenching wherever a dollar can be saved. It also seems to knock the pins from under General BUTLER.

THE Tennessee Convention defines the qualifications of voters in that State, by conferring the right of suffrage on all male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age, who shall have been residents of Tennessee twelve months, and of the county in which the vote is offered six months previous to an election. This provision has been adopted by a vote of fifty to sixteen; and the Legislature of the State has further indicated a liberal public sentiment on the suffrage question, by unanimously thanking the Convention for adopting the foregoing provision. In both Convention and Legislature this action comes from the political friends of the Pittsburgh *Post*.

THE first State election of 1870 is that of New Hampshire, which takes place in March. There are four candidates in the field for Governor—a Republican, Democratic, Temperance and Labor Reform—and this complicates political affairs to such an extent as to render the result in the State somewhat doubtful. The Republicans and Democrats have renominated their last years' candidates; the Temperance men have put up Prof. BUNKER, who some years ago President of the Pittsburgh Female College; while the Labor Reformers on Tuesday last nominated SAMUEL FLINT, on a greenback for bonds platform. They declare they can poll eight thousand votes in the State. Last spring Gov. STEARNS had 3,773 majority over the Democratic candidate, while the fall preceding Gen. GRANT's majority was 6,967.

A FRIEND writes from Harrisburg that a certain class of persons, inside and outside of the Legislature, are very angry with the COMMERCIAL for following them and their pet schemes so sharply and persistently. We do not for a moment doubt it. The COMMERCIAL has a well-defined course to pursue, and however we may regret there should be any occasion for the ill-humor of gentlemen who still think they can lead the people by the nose, there exists not the slightest probability that we shall deviate from it. With the fall of the CAMERON Dynasty a new era in our State politics was inaugurated, and several aspiring gentlemen met with a serious reverse. To have been instrumental in bringing this about is a source of no inconsiderable gratification to us; and that we can afford to let small demagogues and disappointed leaders expend their indignation on us to their hearts' content.

IT is not probable that Philadelphia will ever forgive Mr. DAWES for directing the blow which knocked the breath out of the League Island purchase. No special ill will is felt towards the Quaker City. A vast majority of those who stand with Mr. DAWES would be glad to see it prosper in any way not at the expense of the country at large, more especially at a moment when the country has no money to spare for purchases not absolutely necessary. The approval with which Mr. DAWES's speeches have been received, from one end of the country to the other, should be instructive to Congress concerning what is expected by the people. The business of the country is dull, men's minds are occupied with little else than the taxes, and the way the public money is used, and the demand put forth by Mr. DAWES for rigid economy, even to the last cent, not absolutely necessary to administer the Government and preserve the national faith, accords with their mood perfectly. Congress should reduce taxation, which can only be done by spending less money; and it is precisely for this that the Massachusetts gentleman has spoken so earnestly. And for doing it there is scarcely another public man who to-day stands so well with the country. With reconstruction virtually disposed of the politics of the country begin to take new shape, whereof Honesty and Economy and Down with the Taxes, are the most conspicuous features. Draw the line to-morrow so that an expression could be obtained, arrange the questions before the people in whatever manner you choose, and the side that stood squarest for these ideas would surely win. These are the superior elements now in our politics, and they are likely to be for some time to come. No public man failing to perceive this can pretend to any degree of sagacity. He displays the best statesmanship who has the broadest conception of this fact and leads accordingly. It is for this reason that Mr. DAWES is so conspicuously approved from one end of the land to the other.

LOOK AT FREE TRADE ENGLAND.

On the 4th of January there assembled at Exeter Hall, London, a meeting of an extraordinary character, the object being to consider the "condition of England." Sir GEORGE GREY presided, assisted by Sir JAMES LAWRENCE, M. P., Major General Sir W. DENISON, K. C. B., Mr. TORRENS, M. P., Mr. MCARTHUR, M. P., and numerous others of high station and influence. It will be observed that it was not a meeting of Fenians, or an assemblage of persons discontented without cause. It represented a high average of English intelligence and loyalty. Therefore when the Chairman gave utterance to a speech relative to the depressed condition of the working classes in England, of which the following extract is a specimen, he spoke with significance:

"It was manifest that a vast and unusual amount of distress prevailed in this country, and that that distress was of a character which was now reaching portions of the population which in former times were but in a trifling degree touched by it. [Hear.] It was not only the poorest classes, but the classes above them as well, which were becoming involved all together in a common calamity. [Hear.] Under such circumstances, it was believed that one mode by which relief could be applied to that distress was emigration."

Now, when we find English statesmen proposing wholesale emigration as a remedy, we may safely conclude that the disease is malignant and alarming. Turning to the working classes themselves, we find them asserting that the cause of the complaint is Free Trade. To her present condition England has been gradually set-

tling for some time. Of course the partizans of a theory will not readily give it up; so we find the London *Times* still advocating Free Trade; but the intelligent mechanics who have seen the practical working of the system, declare that Free Trade is the cause, and can never prove a remedy. They are the better statesmen, and their testimony is full of instruction to our country.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The City Councils will hold a regular meeting to-day, and among the important questions to be acted on is Mr. BARTON's ordinance, which passed Common Council last month, providing that the unexpended balance in the City Treasury should be invested for the benefit of the city, and not, as at present, made the capital of the Treasurer, to invest for his own benefit, as he may deem expedient. This question comes up in Select Council; and it is reported that nine members assume the untenable ground that it is unfair to change the existing mode of keeping and using the city funds, as a change in the compensation of the Treasurer not contemplated at the time of his election. Mr. BARTON met this point in the Common Council, by showing that his ordinance only proposes the enforcement of existing laws; laws which were in existence long before the present Treasurer was elected, and which, we may add, Councilmen have assumed a solemn obligation to enforce. The idea that it is unfair to the Treasurer, is based on the ridiculous assumption that the funds should be manipulated for his benefit, and not in the interest of the tax payers.

Nor is the movement one aimed specially at the present City Treasurer or his banking friends. It simply reflects the well understood wishes of the people in regard to every financial officer, who has the control of large sums of public money. In short, it is one of the reforms of the day. If depriving the City Treasurer of the privilege of using an average balance of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, for his own benefit, cuts down the salary and perquisites of his office to an unfair point, Councils should promptly remedy this, by establishing his compensation and that of his clerks, at a liberal standard. We are unalterably opposed to any taint of meanness contaminating reformatory measures. An inadequate salary is a standing temptation to dishonesty, precisely as the control of an "unexpended balance" is. We hear it stated that the present allowance to the City Treasurer for salary and expenses of his office is two thousand dollars per annum—a sum insufficient to pay his clerk hire, and he is expected to make gone the deficiency by speculating in the funds of the city. There is no doubt of this, for it is admitted by the Treasurer himself. It needs no argument to show that this is wrong in principle, and tends directly to corruption and dishonesty. It is not solely that the city may make money out of the "unexpended balance" that we demand a change shall be made—its care. Of course, the city is entitled to whatever may be made out of it, but the controlling reason is that the present system is indefensible, and prolific in temptations to do wrong, and will eventually result in one of those gigantic frauds of which the papers make mention every week. Pay the Treasurer liberally; the office is one of responsibility, and the compensation should be generous; but remove from him all power to speculate with the taxes collected from the people.

THE BEAVER CANAL.

The project for the enlargement of the Erie Canal to the capacity of a ship-canal, has commanded the support of every honest Pennsylvanian wherever he may live.

Soon after the subject was brought to the public attention, there appeared in the *Western Pennsylvanian*, a paper published in the City of Erie, where Mr. T. Scott, the President of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad lives, a communication in which it was attempted to be shown: First. That the supply of water was insufficient. Second. That the enlarged canal would not be profitable.

The communications of Major W. W. REED and Col. W. M. ROGERS, published in the papers disposed to investigate the matter impartially, forever and satisfactorily answered both questions, but with these answers neither W. L. SCOTT nor the New York Central Combination were satisfied.

When the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company discovered that the movement to enlarge the canal promised success, a well considered and deliberate attempt was made to buy from General C. M. REED the control of the Erie Canal Company, for the avowed purpose of destroying it forever as a rival of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company in the transportation of heavy freights. The injury done to the little branch road from Erie to New Castle, over which Mr. SCOTT presides as the active agent of greater interests and more powerful men, is but a fraction of the well defined opposition. The enlargement of the canal from Erie to the mouth of the Beaver, and the improvement of the Ohio River from that point to Louisville, will produce the enlargement of the New York and Erie Canal, as well as the improvement of the Ohio river from this point to Louisville, thereby establishing a direct and cheap water communication between our coal fields and New York, as well as all points on the lakes, and connected therewith, embracing a large portion of the commerce of the Ohio river. In defeating this great national improvement, we are confronted with the special rival interests of the New York Central Railroad Company and its branches, and all the little chaps, who live and thrive by servile or corrupt obedience to the controlling central power.

The canal enlargement, discussed by Messrs. REED and ROBERTS, engineers, will have the capacity to carry nine millions of tons of freight per annum, each way, which will, with the pressing demands of the country for our coal and other bulky freights, enable the canal, from the hour of its completion, to earn more in proportion to its investment, than any other public improvement in the State.

Without this improvement every material interest of this city and our vast coal fields will not only suffer but gradually and certainly perish. Whenever we can obtain cheap ores, lumber and food, we can manufacture cheaper than any other locality in the country. Our surplus coal and heavy fabrics will reach the consumer every where without distructive competition. With this improvement completed, Pittsburgh would soon become the strongest and most prosperous inland city in this vast country. Our coal is our chief card. If this improvement be made, within five years, or ten at the outside, it will build up a large and prosperous manufacturing and commercial city at Erie and more than quintuple values in all the country connected with the improvement—thereby both now and in all the future, justifying the wisdom which conceived, and the just liberality which built the canal.

Notwithstanding all these and the other unnumbered reasons in favor of the immediate enlargement of the canal, and its vital necessity to this city, and all its correlative interests, we have among us a newspaper supported by our people, and which for years has been a mendicant at the door of every man in this city, begging for support, which now, to furnish a contemptible example of ingratitude, seeks to defeat it. At the very first appearance in the Erie paper of Scott's communication, it published the worst part of it, with such comments as could not have been inspired by any honest influence, which would have found weight with a true Pennsylvania Pittsburgher. For several weeks, it sought to disguise its hostility to the improvement and its relation to its real enemies behind an impudently ludicrous claim to honesty, but the public could not be deceived, and this organ then threw away its thin disguise and proclaimed open war upon the improvement. It has so little sense in the ordering of its conduct, that it presumes upon the heedless ignorance of its readers to the extent of publishing in their eyes and ears, a thing of absurd and incoherent falsehoods, without any support but the communication in the Philadelphia *Post*, which came from the same source and was inspired by the same mind or hand. The pretexts for this course of conduct are not over plausible.

The first is, that the canal is not large enough; that it ought to be made twelve feet deep. For what purpose is this suggestion made? Now it will cost, it says, $7,000,000; then it would cost $14,000,000. First it was said there was not sufficient water. Now, to make new difficulties, this treacherous print says it must be made so large that there will not be water enough.

Second. That C. M. REED, who at present controls the Erie Canal, is engineering this improvement. Instead of this being true, General REED's interests are quite evenly balanced, he being a stockholder in the rival railroads; if his contract were not in existence he would sell to the railroad, and no man knows this better than the paper doing the work of the New York Central combination.

Third. That REED's interests in the bonds and liabilities of the Company amount to $1,700,000; instead of which the entire amount of the indebtedness of the Company does not exceed $1,500,000, nearly $500,000 of which belongs to other persons. The annual report of the Company contradicts this foolish misstatement.

Fourth. That Gen. W. W. IRWIN is in some way connected with this measure and is a *Ring*. If Mr. MACKEY had been elected, would he have dared to put himself in opposition to it? Locally he must have been his friend as well as IRWIN.

It would be idle to pursue the discussion on its merits with the paid advocates of the VANDERBILT railway combination and enemies of Pittsburgh's vital interests; and our principal object on this occasion has been to direct the public mind to the fact that we have among us a paper that is thus laboring to the limited extent of its powers.

Since the above was written the Philadelphia *Post* with the following Harrisburg letter has come to hand, the result of an interview between Senator LOWRY and W. W. REED, Esq.:

The object of the bill which has been brought here for the purpose of connecting the Lakes with the Ohio river by an enlarged canal, is to cheapen freights and transportation. It will reduce the cost of transportation between Pittsburgh and the Lakes to one-half the price now charged by the railroad which runs alongside of it; that is, on coal to the Lakes, to the West, to New York and Canada, and on iron ore, which will be brought to Pittsburgh in return. It is also hoped that the company will be able to get a large amount of grain through to Pittsburgh, where it will be transhipped by rail over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when completed. The practical effect of the passage of this bill will be to make Pittsburgh the city of the lakes. The company has already secured the power for the enlargement of the channel, but they now desire to get the legislation necessary for the widening of the water between Pittsburgh and Beaver, by the construction of locks 35 feet long and 75 feet wide, and sheets in the dams 300 feet wide. This will cost from two to two and a half millions of dollars for the river navigation.

That, once completed and in successful operation, would be the entering wedge to the improvement of the Ohio river to Cairo, by the General Government, and when that is done, an immense business must necessarily flow to and through Pennsylvania. It will open the heart of our State to the capitals of twenty-five of the States of our Union, and forms a direct water communication with half the circumference of the globe. The proposition is to take $6,000,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad bonds now in the treasury, and replace them with bonds of the Erie Canal Company. It is asked by those personally interested in the proposed improvement, if this work is to be of such a great success, why cannot the bonds of the company be put on the market? This can be easily answered. It has always been known that capitalists share the securities of any work which in the course of construction the lowest rate of discount on these bonds would be 10 per cent. more than upon the State bonds, which would make a difference in the cost of the work of $600,000. The officers and others interested think that that which is to so immensely benefit the whole Commonwealth should receive some assistance from the the State Treasury.

Some idea of what will be done by the canal when finished, will be found from the following: During the past year there were carried off of coal, $50,000 tons west of Pittsburgh and Beaver, and 200,000 tons west of Cleveland and Pittsburgh. This, from the figures of the company, if the canal were finished, could be carried in canal-boats of 250 tons, at 75 feet wide, and 9 feet in the dams 300 feet wide. This will cost from two to two and a half millions of dollars for the river navigation.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 29, 1870.

We have had another week of ease in the local money market, and the prospects for a contin nance of this ease are quite encouraging. The demand from first class borrowers has not been heavy, and is promptly met by the banks where they keep accounts. We find no change in the general tone of the outside market. Borrowers are liberally supplied at the current rates last reported.

—Local stocks have advanced in many instances. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are up to 85. The forthcoming annual report will exhibit such a large increase in the earnings of the road, and the excellent condition of its finances under the vigorous and careful management of its able President, together with other favorable features which these appear, have caused holders of these bonds to countermand orders for their sale. A lot of 4,000 Connellsville Railroad bonds sold at 98½ to 99. Columbia Oil Company stock is very quiet and neglected. The heavy falling off in the daily yield of its wells has depressed the price.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, January 29, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 24	$ 658,187 10	$ 97,045 02
January 25	838,947 29	84,060 41
January 26	529,482 20	71,453 15
January 27	493,122 56	78,559 11
January 28	459,861 07	102,600 61
January 29	338,325 07	124,371 75
Total	$3,102,885 79	$559,170 02

—In New York the week closes with extreme ease in the money market. The banks show the usual anxiety to employ balances over the Sunday, and offer money amounts to the dealers in Governments at 4 per cent.; the general rate on call loans, however, is 5@6 per cent. Bank currency is offered for five days free of interest.

In discounts we note a continuance of the extreme ease noted for some days past. Extra choice names pass at 6 per cent., but the majority of transactions on prime double name paper are at 7@8 per cent.

—The bond market opened rather lower, in sympathy with the gold; but since then the market presents, on the whole, a firm undertone, in view of the small amounts offered and arriving from the interior, and the steady demand from investors.

—Gold has been weak, the price ranging from 12¼ to 12⅜. The decline appears to be due mainly to a Washington dispatch received yesterday in New York to the effect that, at the close of February, the Treasury will have taken into the Sinking Fund $168,000,000 of bonds; from which it is inferred that a large amount of bonds will have to be purchased next month, and that the means must be provided through materially increased sales of gold. There is, however, good ground for suspecting that the figures in the dispatch were erroneous; if correct, the effect, instead of making the sales of gold to equal the purchases of bonds, the Treasury would be required to sell next month about $16,000,000 of coin—a supposition wholly incredible. At one P. M. the market was much firmer, under a report that a corrected statement had been received, giving the amount of bonds which would be held under the sinking fund, at the period stated, as $160,000,000, not $168,000,000. The latter rate has been 5@7 per cent. The imports at this port for the past week were $1,018,171, against $1,105,471 over the corresponding period of last year.

—The stock market exhibits but little strength on the general list. Rock Island, New York Central and some Western stocks appear the strongest. The *World* says: There is a very uneasy feeling among money-lenders in regard to what may be the eventful issue of the Erie Island affair. Wall street is a whirlpool which has perniciously engulphed the rich at most powerful, and, for a time, most prosperous of cliques and speculators. The bankruptcies of last September are fresh in the memories of money-lenders. The candle flickers most violently just before it is about to expire.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 29, 1870.	10	30	11	25	1	35	2	20	3	40
	A M		A M		P M		P M		P M	
New York Central	95¾		95¾		95¾		95¾		95¾	
Erie	23		23¼		24¼		24¼		24¼	
Harlem	95½		95½		95½		95½		95½	
Reading	97¾		97¾		97¾		97¾		97¾	
Michigan Central	84½		84½		84½		84½		84½	
Michigan Southern										
Illinois Central	91		91		90		90		90	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91		90		90		90		90	
Chicago and Northwestern	77¾		77¾		78		78		78	
Do preferred	88¾		88¾		88¾		88¾		88¾	
Rock Island	112¾		112¾		113		113		113	
Fort Wayne										
St. Paul preferred	84½		84½		84½		84½		84½	
Toledo and Wabash										
Toledo and Wabash pref	71¾		71¾		72		72		72	
Ohio and Mississippi										
Chicago and Alton	145		145							
Ohio and Mississippi pref	29		29							
Western Union Telegraph	39½		39½		39½		39½		39½	
Pacific Mail	69¾		69¾		69¾		69¾		69¾	
Adams Express	58¾		58¾		59		59		59	
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	49		49		49		49		49	
American M. U. Express	25¾		25¾		25¾		25¾		25¾	
Merchants' Union Express										
Gold	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Bid.	Ask.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	95¾	95¾	¼	
Erie	24	24¼	¼	
Reading	97¾	97¾	¼	
Mich. Central	84½	84¾	¼	
Mich. Southern	90¼	91		¼
Illinois Central	134	135	¼	
Cleve. and Pitts.	90¼	90½	¼	
Chicago and North'n	77¾	78	¼	
Do. preferred	89	89½	¼	
Rock Island	112¾	113	¼	
St. Paul	72¾	73	¼	
Do. preferred	86¾	87	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	71¾	72	¼	
Do. preferred	71	70		¼
Fort Wayne	88	88½		½
Chicago and Alton	144	145	1	
Ohio and Miss	29¼	29½	¼	
Do. preferred	35	35		
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	¼	
Adams Express	59¼	59¼		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	48½	49		½
American M. U. Ex.	25¾	25¾		
U. S. Express	58¾	58¾		¼
Merch. U. Ex				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any and all on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, January 29, 1870. }

The general markets the past week have been quiet, and the volume of trade quite light. Prices have not undergone much change, though a number of leading articles seem weak and tending lower. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a moderate local demand for good apples, and the market is fairly supplied. We quote common at $2 00@2 25 per barrel; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25, and extra assorted at $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c per gallon in tubs.

BUTTER—The receipts continue good, with a moderate local demand for good table butter. Prices are unchanged. We quote good to choice at 28@32c and some fancy brands a shade higher. Common grades are still and nominal.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 p bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—Market moderately active. We quote S. C. hams at 2c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 14@15c; S. C. shoulders at 15c; rib sides 16@16c; clear sides 17@18c; lard in tierces 12c; lard in buckets 13c; lard in Kegs 13c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5-lb packages, 20c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

HOOSH CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 63@67c ₱ bush, as to quality.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17@c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limburger 20c, and Sweitzer at 18@20c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet. We quote prime to choice apples at 8@8½c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₱ lb for pared. Blackberries 15c ₱ lb, and pitted cherries 30c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from 8@8½ ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, with a moderate demand, and sales of fresh packed at 25c ₱ dozen.

HAY—We quote loose hay from country wagons at $18 00@25 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way in the Diamond market at $9 75@11 75 ₱ cwt., as to size, quality, etc.

HIDES—Sales at 5c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 62 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 60@1 65, and No. 2 at 90@ 95 gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

PEARS—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES continues scarce with a fair demand at 38@40c ₱ bush for mixed; Early Rose, 40@45c ₱ bush for choice. Dressed ducks 18@19c ₱ lb. Live chickens by the coop 6c ₱ pair.

SEEDS—Dealers seed sales of 75 bush at $2 in lots, and in a retail way at $8 50. Market quiet and light inquiry. Timothy seed is higher and firm at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel. Flax seed may be quoted at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is dull with not many coming in. Choice peachblow sell in small lots from store at 55c ₱ bushel in sacks, and 50c in bulk at the depot.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95c@$1; shorts at $1 00@1 25, and middlings at $1 60@1 90 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a moderate demand for choice flour, but the market is quiet and unchanged, and we continue to quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 75@4 00 per barrel. We quote prime to choice corn meal at 95c@$1 ₱ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—There is very little wheat coming to market, and but little inquiry outside the mills. We quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal at 80c ₱ bushel on the track, holders, however, generally refuse to take less than the latter figure. Oats are quiet and dull at 46c on the track. We quote nominally spring barley at $1 00, and fall at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ₱ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, January 31, 1870. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions, and a comparison with previous years:

	Receipts Crude, per river and rail.	Exports Crude, per Central.	Exports Refined, per R. R.	Exports per V. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 24	513	50	1,896	
Tuesday, Jan. 25	530	513	200	
Wednesday, Jan. 26	3,160	1,742	1,210	
Thursday, Jan. 27	775			
Friday, Jan. 28	2,099	792	1,509	
Saturday, Jan. 29	771		1,722	
Total for week	7,818	3,397	6,637	
Since Jan. 1	42,945	1,117	10,961	
To Jan. 29, 1869	50,763	5,014	17,598	
Same time 1869	54,712	3,104	18,998	
Same time 1868	107,823	1,986	20,688	

BUSINESS.

The oil market is in such a condition at present that any information which would be of interest to the general reader is very difficult to obtain, as dealers generally are pretty wide apart in their views as to what is up to the present time have not been able to make acceptable terms for either party. The result has been a market closed out of all animation, with very little doing in the way of sales for present delivery, and no demand for futures.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	8,877	7,818

The receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

From January 1st to 29th, 1870	50,763
Same time 1869	54,712
Same time 1868	107,823
Same time 1867	53,518
Same time 1866	43,121
Same time 1865	4,708

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	606	3,897
Allegheny Valley Railroad	3,329	6,637
Total	4,226	10,534

Comparison of refined oil East for the past 6 years, from January 1st to January 29th, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	3,101	5,014
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	19,998	17,561
Total	22,102	22,612

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	7,500	12,500
Refined, bbls	4,000	6,000
Total	12,500	20,500

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

REFINED OIL.—There was very little doing in refined oil on Saturday. Dispatches from Philadelphia late in the evening state "that for the week sales are 200,000 barrels asked. We note one sale of 2,000 bbls, S. O., last half of February at 35c. February to June held at 34½c, and for February to July 33c is bid." For car year B. O., 34½c is bid.

CRUDE OIL.—There was a little more activity in crude oil on Saturday, and prices were 1@2c higher, as noted yesterday. Friday to sell spot oil at 13c, but accepted it on Saturday. The following sales were reported:

2,000 bbls spot at	13c
1,000 bbls spot at	13½c
240 bbls spot at	13¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. fifteen days	13c
1,000 bbls spot at	13½c

S. O. to July is held at 13c, without buyers.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, (mail report.)—The market opens for the past week very dull for crude and 14,389 bbls. refined.

The stock of petroleum yesterday was at

	Barrels.
Point Breeze	25,188
Greenwich Point	1,868
Gibson's Point	12,000
Total	39,988

During the week three vessels cleared with petroleum, taking 23,941 barrels refined; total export since January 1st, 1870, 1,925,325 barrels, against 1,600,000 gallons same time last year.

DISPATCHES.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 29, 2:30 P. M.—Market firm, but no sales. Sellers ask 60 cents; one lot of 5,000 bbls offered at 59; Harlem 58; do preferred 91; Hudson Scrip 91¾; Reading 95¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Lake Shore 90¾; Illinois Central 134; Pittsburgh 89¾; Northwestern 77½; do preferred 89; Rock Island 112¾; Fort Wayne 88; Canton 55¾; Cumberland 38½; Mariposa 9¾; preferred 18¾; Hartford and Erie 8; Adams Express 59; United States 49½; Pacific Mail 69¾; American Express 25¾; United States 49½; Pacific Mail 69¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie 24; preferred 46; Harlem 95; do preferred 131; Hudson Scrip 91¾; Reading 95¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Lake Shore 90¾; Illinois Central 134; Pittsburgh 89¾; Northwestern 77½; do preferred 89; Rock Island 112¾; Fort Wayne 88; Canton 55¾; Cumberland 38½; Mariposa 9¾; preferred 18¾; Wabash 52¾; do preferred 71; Fort Wayne 88; Ohio and Mississippi 29¼; New Jersey Central 96¼; Joseph 105¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 18¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Quincy 70; Copper Falls & Franklin 8; Hecla 80; Quincy 70.

Imports for the week—Dry goods $2,848,545; general merchandise $4,604,923.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $75,849,183; currency $4,387,443; general balance $80,691,202.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton lower; sales 950 bales at 22c. for middling uplands. Flour 10@15c. lower; good trade; flour dull and declining; sales 5,400 bbls at $5 60@5 85 for shipping extra State; $5 90@6 00 for extra State; $5 60@5 15 for extra western; $5 90@6 40 for white wheat extra do; $6 75@7 20 for round hoop Ohio; $5 70@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 25@8 50 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet and dull; sales 150 bbls at $4 25@5 00. Corn meal quiet. Wheat heavy; sales 50 bbls winter red Western at $1 50. Receipts of wheat 8,318 bush; wheat dull and declining; sales of 20,000 bush at $1 37 for good to choice spring; $1 40 for winter red; amber western, and amber State; $1 60@1 70 for white California. Rye quiet and heavy. Barley dull and declining; sales 6,500 bush at 75c. for 2. Corn 1c. lower; sales 68,000 bush at 80c. for mixed western; 81@82c. for Canada West, the latter for very choice. Barley and malt quiet. Oats dull and drooping; sales 12,000 bush at 53@54c. for Jersey; 55@56c. for Canada; 57@58c. for western. Pork heavy; sales 200 bbls at $25 75 for mess for February; and $25 87½ for March; $25 50@25 62½ for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats nominal. Bacon in limited request; sales 100 boxes at 9½c. for long clear for March, and 9¾c. for short do for February. Lard heavy; sales 500 bbls at 16½c. for February; 16¾@16¾c for March, and 16¾@16¾c for fresh.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—There is a moderate local demand for flour at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales of 5,000 bush at 95@96c. for white; 90@92c. for red. Corn dull; sales of 10,000 bush at 45½c. for spot; 44½c. for February; 44c. for March; 43½c. for April. Oats dull; sales of 5,000 bush at 36c. for spot; 35½c. for February; 35c. for March. Rye dull; sales of 1,000 bush at 80c. for spot. Barley dull; sales of 1,000 bush at 75c. for spot. Pork dull; sales of 500 bbls at $25 75 for mess for February; and $25 87½ for March. Lard dull; sales of 500 bbls at 16½c. for February; 16¾c. for March. Bulk meats dull; sales of 500 boxes at 9½c. for shoulders; 12½c. for long clear; 13c. for clear sides. Bacon dull; sales of 500 boxes at 11½c. for shoulders; 14½c. for long clear; 14¾c. for clear sides. Whisky dull; sales of 500 bbls at 91c.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

B. & O. R. R. Co., (of Lumber, Iron, Shingles, Tubs, &c. John Heath, 140 dos; W. H. Hamilton & Co., 100 bbls lime; H. Rea, 30 do; W. Bingham, 50 do; Graham & Lewers, 2 rolls iron, 2 bxs, 1 frame; W. Clendening, 30 bbls lime; J. & Patterson & Co., 10 casks pickles; J. & W. Morrison, 3 bxs tobacco, 1 bbl paints; Peck, Ingell, L. & Co., 3 bxs frames; J. White, jr., 24 bales hops, 1 box bacon, 2 tubs lard; S. Mackrille, 1 bbl lard; Hamilton & Co., 10 sks oats, 1 do dapples; S. Harbaugh & Co., 1 sk clover seed; Judd & Gill, 14 bxs tobacco; Spencer, Kelly & Co., 1,016 sheep; M. Bane & A., 276 sks corn; McCullough, Orr & Co., 1 bbl whisky; 4 bbls lard; 1 bbl tallow; 1 do do; 2 do pickles; 1 keg port, 36 bbls apples; Woodworth & Co., 1,000 apples, 1 do eggs; B. Dowd, 1 box butter; P. Duff & Bro., 2 do do.

Allegheny Station.

J. Herbert, 4 bags onions; 7 pkgs; J. B. McKee, 70 bags corn; Rollins & Co., 2 bbls; J. D. Davis, 1 do; sundage.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

B. T. Kennedy & Bro., wheat: Hastings & D. 3 do staves; W. B. Hays & Son, 600 pcs r sides, 12 do hams, 50 do shoulders; A. Mackrille, 1 bbl lard; 94 bxs tobacco; Graff & B., 10 bbls oil; W. McKnight, 3 boxes wire; Dana & L., 16 sacks tobacco, 40 qrtrs do; S. & W. Jenkinson, 1 bbl tobacco; Kiel & co, 210 sks barley, 1 do cotton; Bigler & L., 1 bx tobacco; Hamilton & Co., 1 Boucher, 15 bush flour, 40 bags do; S. S. Marvin, 10 bbls flour; G. Stewart, 25 bags meal; Pittsburgh Paper Mnf'g Co, 20 bdls paper; F. Schiffs, 2 bbls apples, 52 bags barley, 10 do; Bailey & Fullerton, 1 do; Kegg to bace; C. Fahnestock & B., 9 bxs tools; Anderson & W., 12 do steel; Watt & Lang, 10 bbls flour; J. McCullough, 25 bbls hightwines; Day & co, 25 bags meal; Voeghly & co, 100 bbls flour; R. Christy, 3 bales rags; Seffern & M., 10 bags corn, 21 do wheat; W. H. Graff, 2 bf bbls butter; F. G. Crailsheim, 40 do eggs; C. Hadley, 20 sacks feed.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Works, 1,000 bbls oil, to Lockhart, Frew & co; Torrentium Oil Works, 1,000 bbls oil, to Frew, Fleming & co; B. S. Hanson, 600 do do, to Eagle Oil Works; A. & H. Miller, 240 do do, to Crystal Oil Works.

Freight Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

S. Fawcett & co, 11 bbls onions; W. McDermitt, 11 do do; Reed, Gwin & Hufford, 6 pdls leather; Reed, Gwin & Co, 1 case; Wm. Hoffman, 2 do; Voigt, M. & co, 2 sacks, 1 package; Jacob Schneider & Son, 1 do; Wm. Hoffman, 1 stone; Seibert & B., 3 rolls leather; J. F. Foster, 1 box; Bucks, 1 do; Sapper, 1 pkg hides, 3 bbls skins.

Western Pennsylvania R. R.

C. Pemberton, 17 casks and 100 kegs b soda, 400 bxs tar, 10 bushels 1, 22 sacks nuts; A. Mandella, 8 b hides; S. C. McMaster, 10 sks oats; J. B. McKee, 1 car hay; Geo. McConnell, 18 sks oats; B. T. Kennedy & Bro., 38 sacks wheat; Rodgers & B, 147 bills iron; A. C. Whitehead, 5 bxs butter, 1 do sugar; W. Bingham, 2 do do, 1 bxs butter; Jas Graham, 4 bbls apples; Watt, Lang & co, 6 bbls onions; Voegly & B., 75 bags oats; Shoenberger & co, 1 car brick; Wettach & Son, 1 car bark.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, PORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	12	A Bradley, metal	1
Graff, Bennett & Co, do	1	Lewis, Bailey & D, do	1
Isaac, Graff & Lind, do	2	Bryan & Caughey, do	2
Lindsay & McC, do	3		43
Total	43		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Hallman & H, do	2
Bryan & Caughey, do	5
Total	15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight, P A Co, o	1	Union Mills, o	1
J Beamer, o	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	4
Bissell, Wells & Co, o	1	Clarke, Sing & Co, o	6
Everson, P & Co, o	1	Coleman, H & Co, o	1
Total	5		12

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Dunbar Iron Co, metal	4
Total	4

PITTSBURGH & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co, pig blooms	655

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121¾@121⅝.

NEW YORK, January 29—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@6 ₱ cent. on call.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Is very favorable, showing another large gain in the legal reserve:

Loans	$260,924,271	Increase	$ 721,515
Specie	40,475,744	Increase	1,021,711
Circulation	30,752,262	Decrease	91,439
Deposits	210,160,913	Increase	2,671,960
Legal Tenders	56,146,168	Increase	2,162,739

STERLING

Nominal at 108½@109.

GOLD

Steady; opened at 12¾, touched 12¾ and 12¾, and closed at 12⅞@12⅝. Clearances $7,300,000. Exports for the week $1,366,708.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm. Coupons '81 115¾@115¾; do '62 115¾@116; do '64 115¾@115¾; do '65 115¾@115¾; do do 5's 112¾@112¾; Pacific 6's 111¾@112.

STATE SECURITIES.

Firmer. Missouris, 90; old Tennessees, 53½; new do, 52½; old Virginias, 60; new do, 58; old North Carolinas, 43½; new do, 26; Louisiana levee 68 64¼.

STOCKS.

Dull and unsettled. New York Central, Rock Island and Adams Express are exceptions and firm. Wabash, Northwestern and St. Joseph roads have given way to the Stock Exchange of their intention to issue new stock on bonds, as follows:

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 55¾; Cumberland 38½; Western Union Telegraph 39¾; Quicksilver 18¾; Mariposa 9¾; preferred 18¾; Hartford and Erie 8; Adams Express 59; United States 49½; Pacific Mail 69¾; American Express 25¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie 24; preferred 46; Harlem 95; do preferred 131; Hudson Scrip 91¾; Reading 95¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Lake Shore 90¾; Illinois Central 134; Pittsburgh 89¾; Northwestern 77½; do preferred 89; Rock Island 112¾; Fort Wayne 88; Canton 55¾; Cumberland 38½; Mariposa 9¾; preferred 18¾; Wabash 52¾; do preferred 71; Fort Wayne 88; Ohio and Mississippi 29¼; New Jersey Central 96¼; Joseph 105¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 18¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Quincy 70; Copper Falls & Franklin 8; Hecla 80; Quincy 70.

Imports for the week—Dry goods $2,848,545; general merchandise $4,604,923.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $75,849,183; currency $4,387,443; general balance $80,691,202.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Dry goods. The market remains quiet, with a little difficulty in placing staple goods, there at some concession in rates, but holders generally firm in their views. Print cloths are steady, but there is little pressure to sell. Heavy brown sheetings continue in fair request, and prices firm. Agents for Indian Orchard X No. 1 sheeting have withdrawn their goods from the market. Fancy prints are in fair request, and prices firm. Low grade 2¼c. Reduced R 9, 25c. Hope bleached muslins 24c. Amoskeag blue denims are advanced to-day from 20 to 21c. Ticks are firm at 30@32c. for Lancaster and Oriental, and 32@33c for Public Ledger goods and 31@32c for Conestoga. Brown 10¢ of towels staff is selling all the way from 8@18c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29—Flour firm and demand limited. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red 1 28@1 28. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; new yellow at 75@76c. Oats dull at 50@51c. Provisions quiet. Mess mr. pork 25½; refined 20c. Provision quiet. Cut meats dull; hams 12@13c. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c. Whisky dull at 97@98c for wood and $1 for iron bound.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Cotton nominally unchanged; middling uplands 21½c. Receipts 1,300 bales; lower middling 20½c; good ordinary 19½c; net receipts 4,477 bales; exports 2,000 bales. Flour—superfine $5 50@5 75; extra $6 00@6 25; family $6 50@7 00. Corn—white 75@80c; mixed 72@75c. Oats 55@60c. Bran 1 00@1 10. Hay—prime 1 30@1 40. Pork 28@28 50. Bulk—shoulders 13½c; clear rib 15c; clear sides 15½c. Lard—prime tierce 17c. Hams—sugar cured 20c. Whisky 88@90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 29.—Flour quiet; western superfine 5 12@5 50; extra 5 75@6 25; family 6 50@7 00; choice 7 00@7 50. Wheat—Southern firm; white $1 06@1 07; yellow 96@98c. Corn—Southern firm; white 70@72c; yellow 70@72c. Oats firm at 46@47c; mixed 43@44c. Rye firm at 1 03@1 04. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at 92c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 29—Cotton quiet at 21½c. Receipts 170 bales; exports 322 do. Flour—superfine $5 00@5 50; extra $6 00@6 50; family $7 00@7 50. Lard 12@13c. Pork $23@23 50. Bulk—shoulders 13c; clear rib 15c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 29.—Flour dull; city XX $5 50@6 00. Wheat dull; No. 1 spring 1 04; No. 2 do 1 01; rejected 93c. Corn dull at 40c for No. 2. Oats steady at 40c for No. 2. Corn nominal at 55c for No. 1 spring. Rye nominal. Dressed hogs weak at $6 00@6 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 29.—Wheat weak No. 1 white $1 12; amber $1 11; No. 2 red $1 08; No. 1 red $1 07; No. 1 @ special. Dressed hogs—no change, heavy $6 50@6 75.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

P. R. R. Lessee.

T Maloney, 1 car skins; D. Wallace, 20 bbls flour; Seward & Co, 1 car lumber; Jas. Dilworth & Son, 200 bbls flour, 600 sks do; W. D. Happer, 1 car lumber; Hamilton & Co, 1 car lumber; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 do do; J. Adler & Co, 5 bbls liquor; Hostetter & S, 8 bbls liquor; Bissell, Wells & Co, 1 car lumber; Chas. W. H. Graff & co, 30 bbls & packages, 15 bxs butter; Wm. Phillips, 10 bbls soap; Wm. Phillips & Co, 1 car lime; Wm. Flaum, 1 bbl seeds; Bailey & F, 300 pkgs lead; Geo. E. Fahnestock, 10 bbls lard oil; Wm. Gormley, 1 bbl oil; Fahnestock & B, 5 bxs tools; Rodgers & B, 1 bx tools; Wm. Hoffman, 1 do; Schoenberger & Co, 1 do; Wettach & Son, 1 do; Wm. Arbuckles & co, 1 bx tea; Mackrille & L, 10 bbls whisky;

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Austin, Miss Meggie, Uniontown, Ky.....3c
Carpeles & Block, Milwaukee, Wis.....3c
Knox, Jos. M., Trenton, Pa.....3c
Stillwell, D. G., Oil City, Pa.....3c
Williams & Co., J. H., Oil City, Pa.....3c

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL will hold a monthly meeting to-morrow evening.

COMMON CASES.—The disposal of four common cases was all the business transacted at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday.

MEET FOR ORGANIZATION.—The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City will meet in the Common Council Chamber, on Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing.

FIREMEN'S FAIR.—Mr. Wallace Crady, Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Birmingham Firemen's Fair, informs us that the net proceeds will amount to about six hundred dollars.

COMMITTED.—Deputy Mayor Nicholls, on Saturday, committed George Schmidt and Frank Vogel, on a charge of stealing some railroad iron. They will have a hearing this morning.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.—The Finance Committee have completed the Appropriation Ordinance. We understand that the business tax has been reduced from two and a quarter mills to one and three quarter mills, and the city tax from twelve to eleven mills.

DISORDERLY ON THE STREET.—A colored woman named Mary Wilson, who had imbibed rather freely, was arrested last evening, about six o'clock, on Wood avenue, for acting in a disorderly manner. She was with some difficulty conveyed to the lock-up.

THE BOARD of health will meet to-morrow afternoon at No. 164 Fourth avenue, and the Board of Guardians on Wednesday afternoon, at the office on Fourth avenue, between Grant and Ross streets. Allegheny Councils hold their first stated meeting on Thursday evening.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.—Geo. Nubert, Esq., Alderman elect of the Third ward, received his commission on Saturday morning for the office, for the ensuing five years. He proposes to open an office on Fifth avenue, and we do not hesitate in saying that he will meet the expectations of the people, and have a prosperous term.

NEW TELEGRAPH POLES.—New telegraph poles are now being put up across the West Commons, along the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Allegheny. They are to take the place of the old ones, which are now too low, owing to the grading being done there in order to make the Park improvements. The new poles are about twelve feet longer, and have two more cross bars.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest on Saturday morning, over the remains of Joseph Grimbs, who died in the Allegheny lock-up on Friday evening, from *mania potu*, full particulars of which we gave in Saturday's issue. After the examination of Dr. Thorn, and Chief of Police Duncan, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

PITTSBURGHER ARRESTED AT ST. LOUIS.—The telegraph informs us that John Webb, hailing from Pittsburgh and Chicago, was arrested at St. Louis on Saturday for stealing several hundred dollars worth of jewelry and other valuable property from various houses he had visited under pretext of being a house agent on a tour of inspection, with a view of making repairs, &c. Webb is known here, we believe.

UNIFORM ADOPTED.—The Pittsburgh Zouaves held another meeting on Saturday night in Paulson's building, and adopted the following uniform: Dark blue jacket, dark blue shirt, red pantaloons (loose pattern), white over gaiters, and two stylish of caps—the Fez and the red Zouave. The mustering officer of the Zouaves has received orders from the Adjutant General of the State to muster the company, which he will do in a few days.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—On Saturday morning, a poorly dressed woman entered a house on Anderson street, Allegheny, while the lady of the house was absent, and not seeing any person around, took a silk dress, put it in her basket, and, satisfied with her booty, started to go out. Unfortunately for the woman, the lady of the house entered just before she left, and noticing her dress in the basket, seized it, and immediately gave the alarm. The female did, however, made a hasty exit out of the front door, and succeeded in making good her escape.

"ACROSS THE ATLANTIC."—Friday evening, at Brownsville, Pa., W. C. Smyrling, Esq., of the reportorial corps of the *Dispatch*, delivered his well known lecture, "Across the Atlantic, or, England and the English, Ireland and the Irish," their habits, customs, &c., to a large and highly delighted audience. The lecture had been previously advertised in the county papers, and the result was a crowded house. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and at the close received the congratulations of a number of the citizens of the town.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The crossing on Washington street, at the foot of Bastin alley, which has been impassable in wet weather, has been put in excellent condition, to the great satisfaction of the citizens of the Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth wards, who can now cross the alley dry shod. Street Commissioner McFadden, since he has entered upon the duties of his office, has made a great many improvements in his district, and has always looked to the comfort and convenience of the citizens.

UNWELCOME CUSTOMERS.—Kate Smith and Mollie Perkins entered a store on Third avenue, on Saturday, and from their whole conduct it soon become evident that they had taken a stimulant. They did not act as if they wished to purchase anything, and this being noticed, they were ordered to leave, which they did, but not until the proprietor had called a watchhouse. Yesterday morning a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against them by Jennie Keefe, and they were fined five dollars and costs.

THE INCOME TAX.—The Assistant Assessors in this district are now busily engaged in preparing for the receipt of returns of revenue for 1869, which are due on or before March 1st. Printed blanks are left at the residence of all persons who in any possible way may be liable to tax, and a return will be required whether taxable or not. The law requires a detailed statement to be made on the blank furnished, and this under orders from the Department will be insisted upon, whether the person is liable to tax or not. Prompt returns should be made.

EVERSETTING REPORTS.—To-morrow we shall give the report of the Mayor's clerk, of the business at the Mayor's office, cases disposed of, receipts, &c., during the fiscal year which closes to-day. We shall also give a report of Captain Graham, day police, of the number of drunks, disorderlies, vags and insane persons confined in the lock-up during the same period. Both will be found to be very interesting. The reports of the Controller will not be presented until next meeting of the Councils.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Wm. Sease, employed as a fireman on a train of the Pennsylvania road, was charged a few days ago before a Justice at Penn station, Westmoreland county, with fornication and bastardy on oath of Sarah Jane Hoagh. A transfer was placed in the hands of Alderman Butler, and one of his deputies succeeded in arresting him on Saturday evening and conveyed him to the lock-up. After remaining in the lock-up a short time he entered bail for his appearance before the Justice.

PAINFULLY BURNED.—A woman named Mrs. Flaherty, wife of John Flaherty, an employee of the Central Passenger Railway was painfully burned on Saturday morning, at her residence in the cor ner of Bates and Minersville. She was putting her baking into the oven when her clothes accidentally caught fire and she was unable to extinguish the flames. She ran to Davis's grocery store near by, when a piece of carpet was thrown about her and the flames smothered. Her arms and face were burned severely, but her injuries are not dangerous. A physician is attending her.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.—The residence of David Bruce, Esq., located in East Liberty, was entered yesterday morning, while the family were at Church, and jewelry to the amount of five hundred dollars stolen. The thieves effected an entrance by breaking in the rear door, and knowing that the family would not return for some time, appeared to go about their work very leisurely. So far as we have learned, their only booty appeared to be to gather jewelry, as nothing else has been missed. The jewelry stolen consisted of parts of silver sets, and also silver spoons, soup ladles, breastpins, ear-rings, etc., etc. Mr. Bruce has notified the police of the robbery, but so far there has been no clue to the thieves.

The Police Committee.

The new Police Committee will meet for organization to-morrow, when, as we understand, some changes in the force will be made. One hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated to maintain this department during the current year, and an additional provision has been made to pay the expenses of the month of January just closing. The $100,000 is nearly enough, but it is considered there are one hundred and twenty-five men to be paid and unfurnished. The result will be that at the end of the year transfers will have to be made from other appropriations, or provision made in the new bill for the outstanding bills. It will require $10,000 to put the police through this year.

The Scripture History in Turner's Hall

We have had repeatedly the pleasure to admire the magnificent tableaux which heretofore have been added by the Turners' Society of this city to their occasional gymnastic exhibitions. They have recently turned their energy to a still more praiseworthy and novel enterprise, which undoubtedly will meet with the undivided appreciation of our whole community. It is the representation of, by Tableaux Vivants, incidents narrated in the Holy Scripture, after the celebrated drawings of Scripture history by the famous Gustavus Dore. These representations will be shown in twelve exhibitions, each to comprise eight or ten tableaux. The first exhibition, a programme of which will be found in another column, will come off this (Monday) evening. Extensive preparations have been made to secure to the parties of the undertaking not only a pleasant evening entertainment, but also to give a vision to the ability of the great artist and the general character of the well selected object.

Important Meeting.

The first regular meeting of the new Councils of Pittsburgh will be held at two o'clock this afternoon, and it is expected will be one of the most important of the year. The Finance Committee have completed the Appropriation bill, after another long meeting on Saturday night, and will submit an ordinance to-day containing the same; and, also the estimated receipts from the various departments during the year, and the amount of back taxes that have to be collected. The Committee will also submit several other matters of equal importance. The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose will present a resolution recommending the adoption of the act of Assembly of 1869, providing for a paid fire department for the city, and which was laid over last year because there was not enough money in the appropriation to purchase the various steamers, appurtenances, &c. Provision has been made for this in the new appropriation bill, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the act will be adopted. The other Committees that have organized will also present important business pertaining to their several departments, and the proceedings will no doubt be very interesting.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO WHISKY

Woman Burned to Death in Virgin Alley.

The Husband Suspected of Foul Play

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Saturday night, about ten o'clock, an alarm was raised in a house in Morrison's Court, on Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. The screams and cries of fire, proceeding from the house, soon collected a crowd, but on attempting to enter the premises it was found that the door was partly open, but held by something inside. A young man named Saylor forced open the door, and on the floor he discovered a woman enveloped in flames—her clothing consuming away, and the room filled almost to suffocation with smoke and fumes from the burning clothing and the roasting flesh. He tried to pull her up by the arm, but she seemed dead; and so badly had she been burned, that when he let go, portions of the flesh adhered to his hand. Concluding that she was dead, Saylor's attention was then directed to a noise made in another part of the room, and on peering through the blinding smoke he saw the form of a man. He made an attempt to seize and drag him out, and after some struggling succeeded, but was only but a moment, when he rushed back into the burning room. Saylor again took him out, and he was given in charge of an officer, who conveyed him to the lock-up. At this time numerous persons had got into the room, and the flames around the woman were extinguished. An alarm of fire and the arrival of the engines added to the general excitement.

It was ascertained that the house was occupied by David M. Adams, and that the charred remains was that of his wife, Eliza. He is a baker by trade, about fifty years of age, and formerly worked for the Messrs. Maguin brothers. His wife was about the same age. The clothing was all burnt off the body, and presented a most shocking spectacle—the flesh in many places having been burnt black. When Adams was taken to the Mayor's office he seemed to be under the influence of liquor, and was stupid and sullen, making no statement as to the origin of the fire. After sleeping some time he was awakened and made the following

STATEMENT.

He said that his name is David M. Adams; that he is a baker by trade, and his age fifty-three years. His wife and himself had both been drinking early last evening, and that he had gone to bed and fallen asleep, leaving his wife sitting in front of the fire. He was awakened by the smoke stifling him, and saw his wife's clothing and the chair she occupied in a blaze. He did not know whether she was dead or not. Just then, Mr. Adams says, he was put in custody and taken to the watchhouse. He says his conviction is that his wife did it herself, and he can tell her life, "if she was dying," he declared, "he could say nothing else." To him she had several times said she was going to kill herself. For the past fifteen years she had been drinking more or less. He had been married to her about eighteen years, and has one married daughter living.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAYLOR.

Mr. Saylor's statement in substance is about this: He was in the house with Adams when the alarm of fire was struck. He saw persons running towards Virgin alley, and he followed them. He ran up the alley, and when he approached Adams's house he saw a dense crowd of excited men and women standing in front of it. He ran to the door, found it partly ajar, and burst it open. Upon entering he found the woman lying near the middle of the floor, with her clothes in flames. He caught her by the arm to pick her up, when the flesh peeled from the limb of the woman. Just then he heard a noise in the other part of the room, in a moment afterwards a man appeared. In the rush and struggle that ensued with smoke, which almost stifled him. He seized the man, who resisted, but Saylor pulled him to the door and put him in a policeman's hands. When he first seized the man, the latter said, "This is all right," or words to that effect. The man broke away from the policeman and came back into the room, when the flames came into the room, when the flames caught his clothing and ignited them. He was found that she was dead. The body was then picked up and carried into Mr. Fritch's house.

The body was removed to Dwore's, and about one o'clock in the morning was conveyed to the residence of her daughter in Manchester.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Clawson empannelled a jury on Sunday morning, and at eleven o'clock the following witnesses were examined:

Frank Saylor, sworn—This witness related how he had been attracted to the house, and on entering found the woman on the floor. He saw a man (Adams) attempting to throw something over the woman, and told him for God's sake to get out, or he would burn up too. He (Adams) replied that it was all right," or something to that effect. The witness then took hold of Adams and handed him over to an officer. Subsequently the body was removed to a neighbor's house, in which Adams lived at the time before the accident, the witness saw the deceased (Mrs. Adams) carried out of the house on the corner of Virgin alley and Cherry alley. She was there under the charge of two women, who had a couple of candles and some matches with her. As she came out, she made some complaint about the steps of the stairs not being right.

John H Wilson testified that he was at the Orphans' Fair when he heard the cry of fire, and he came out he heard there was a woman burned to death. Went over to the house and could not get in the door, and went to the window. I was pushed in head foremost through the window. Saw a woman on the floor, burned to a crisp. Helped to get her out. Assisted in carried her into a neighbor's house.

Dr. W. Snively testified that he examined the body, and discovered no marks of violence—no bruises, contusions or fractures. The head, breast and upper portion of the body was most severe, and I do not think could be distinguished from the burning of the clothing merely. She seemed to have fallen, or been pushed upon a fire. The burning on the back was very severe, and caused the most injury to the breast. The flesh on the breast was roasted, and the fire in the flesh sufficient to cause death in a short time.

Dr. Thorn testified that Mrs. Adams came into his store at half-past seven o'clock. He thought she was then quite drunk. She asked for some liniment for her burns and bruises, which he gave her on trust. Some time after, in going down the alley, he saw Mr. Adams put his head out of the door and cry fire. Went over and saw the room full of smoke; went in and found Mrs. Adams burning all over, from head to feet, and dead. Ran out and cried "fire" and "murder," and a great crowd collected; cried "murder" to effect. Attention quick; had to go back to the store; had seen Mrs. Adams but little more than she was that night. Had seen Mr. Adams drunk; she got no drink from me.

Mrs. Jemima Fritsch testified to the fact that the body had been brought to her house, and also that Mrs. Adams had been in the habit of drinking; never knew Adams and his wife to quarrel; had been down four years.

John H. McIlroy, First Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, testified that when he got to the house the body of the woman was just being taken out. Called for a police officer, but none answered. Put Mr. Pender in charge of the house, and sent two parties in, but could not enter. Went for the Coroner myself, and afterwards returned and locked up the house occupied by Adams. Saw no liquor about the house.

Mr. Edward Maginn testified that Mr. Adams had been in his employ for seven years, as a baker, and was a very quiet, peaceable man, and kind to his wife. He was given to drink, but was very inoffensive when drunk—as harmless as a child.

Officer Martin testified that he and his partner had started to make their round just before the alarm was raised. When they came back they saw the crowd and ran up the alley. The witness stated that Adams was quite drunk; he was very reluctant to leave the house, and insisted on going back to get his boots. She was all on fire when he went in. He put his hands under her arms to pull her out, but it was so hot and frying-like that he burned his fingers.

Morgan Bros, who lived next door to Adams for seven years, testified that they frequently heard noise of quarreling when they were in liquor, but Mrs. Adams generally made the noise; never heard Adams threaten her.

Mr. Adams was allowed to make a statement. He said he had taken a little drop of liquor after dinner and went to bed. He never wakened until stifling. He looked out and saw his wife sitting on a chair. There seemed to be a lump under the chair, or something that looked like a lump. Thought some carpet had thrown over her, and then raised a cry of fire. The police soon after came and took him away.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned the following verdict: That Eliza Elizabeth Adams came to her death by setting fire to her clothes while under the influences of liquor.

Immediately after the verdict the jury was made known, Adams was discharged from custody.

MASONIC.

New Lodge Instituted at Sewickley.

A correspondent writing from Sewickley, under date of the 29th, says: Sewickley Lodge, No. 452, Free and Accepted Masons, and instituted in this place to-day. The following brethren represented the Grand Lodge: James Hardman, G. M.; J. D. Meeds, D. G. M.; John Evans, G. S. W.; James Finlay, G. J. W.; Rev. B. F. Brooke, G. C.; S. B. Wilson, Esq., G. Treasurer; T. W. Wright, G. Secretary; G. C. Shields, G. S. D.; J. W. Mackrell, G. J. D.; Captain C. W. Batchelor, G. Marshal; W. D. Spiking and Robert Andrews, G. Stewards; A. M. Pollock, G. P.; C. F. Porter, G. Tyler; C. F. Wells, G. S. B.

After the dedication of the hall, the following officers were installed: O. H. Christy, W. M.; F. Hufford, S. W.; John Dickson, J. W.; R. A. McCready, M. D., Treasurer.

The choir was composed of Profs. Slack, Horner, Rhoebacker, Stewart, McCabe and J. Ludwig; Coethen, Esq., Prof. Rhoebacker presided at the organ, where he is always at home. The music was delightful.

The next lodge of the order from Beaver, Rochester, Allegheny and Pittsburgh were in attendance.

The new lodge commences with twenty-eight charter members. The hall, over the store of T. C. Little, is very tastefully fitted up, reflecting credit upon the committee who had it in charge.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, January 29th, 1870:

Charles Weber to Louis Miller; January 10, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on Main street, Allegheny.....$1,500
Sheriff Cinley to Matthew Winkmauler; July 20, 1867; 19 by 105 feet in Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,999
William Overbeck to John Pottier; February 4, 1867; 25 by 53 feet on Middle street, Sharpsburgh.....$1,000
H. C. Reinoman to Andrew Wels; July 20, 1867; 20 by 100 feet on Short alley, Fourteenth ward.....$1,000
Richard McLean to Nancy C. Overbeck; October 29, 1866; 65 by 125 feet in Sharpsburgh.....$200
Wm. Robinson's executors to August Halter and J. B. Beck; January 12, 1869; 62 by 122 feet on Western avenue, Allegheny.....$2,480
Peter W. Reid to Lawson L. Conway; October 30, 1868; 21 by 120 feet on Sarah street, East Birmingham.....$2,100
Levi Bird Duff to Caroline Green, January 1, 1870; 1 acre in Mount Washington borough.....$1,000
David G. Williams to Wm. Irwin, July 7, 1869; 20 by 137 feet on Pearl street, Pittsburgh.....$600
Wm. Gallagher to Selina Grover, October 5, 1868; 25 by 75 feet on Audley street, Fourteenth ward.....$1,000
Robert McAuley to T. H. Coursin, July 12, 1869; 40 by 160 feet in McKeesport.....$750
John R. Mellon to Elias Bell, November 2, 1868; 25 by 124 feet on Broadway street, East Liberty.....$750
Hugh S. Fleming to Matilda Camp, November 19, 1869; 30 by 90 feet on Poplar street, Allegheny.....$1,150
S. B. Cluly, Sheriff, to H. S. Fleming, Nov. 10, 1869; same lot.....$1,150

SUSPENDED.—The Orphan's Fair, at the Cathedral, which has been a great success, was closed on Saturday evening; with it the publication of the *Little Orphan* was suspended. T. J. Malloy, the enterprising young publisher of the paper, has reason to feel proud of his first venture in the publishing business, as it contributed no little to the success of the Fair.

PREVALENCE OF INSANITY.

Three Cases Reported in as Many Days—How they were Disposed of.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, officer Weler, of Mayor Callow's police, saw a young man, apparently about twenty five years of age, attempt to drown himself in the Allegheny river, a short distance above the Mechanic street bridge. The man, when first seen by the officer, had just run into the river, and immediately sank. By the time he rose again to the surface, the officer already mentioned, and officer Scott arrived on the spot, and by using the greatest exertion, succeeded in catching him, and bringing him to the shore. Had the officers not arrived at the moment, the insane man could not have been saved, as he was fast drifting out into the river. The officers soon conveyed the man to the Allegheny lock-up, where he still remains. The man gave his name as Frank Holaski. He says that he is a native of Poland, and two years ago came to this country. In the year 1863, he was in the Polish army, when that country was at war with Russia. He speaks the French and the German languages fluently, and says he can speak the Polish and Russian languages. He appears from his actions to have been quite an intelligent man, and to have been raised in good society. He has several scars on his forehead and on his head, which he says were received while in the army, and this perhaps may account for his insanity. He says he came to this city on Thursday last from New York, where he had lived ever since his arrival into this country. He boarded at a house in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. The reason why he wished to drown himself was, that during the night soldiers after him, with their bayonets pointed at him, and would have killed him had not him for two days passed, and he preferred to drown himself rather than be stabbed by these soldiers. The disposition of the body will be made of this unfortunate man, as the lock-up is not the place for him.

On Friday night an insane colored man, named Wallis Sheldon, who had been found yelling to the top of his voice, and otherwise acting in a disorderly manner in a house on Fifth alley, was taken to the lock-up of same, and formerly worked for the Messrs. Maguin brothers. His wife was also about the same age. The clothing was all burnt off the body, and presented a most shocking spectacle—the flesh in many places having been burnt black. When Adams was taken to the Mayor's office he seemed to be under the influence of liquor, and was stupid and sullen, making no statement as to the origin of the fire. After sleeping some time he was awakened and made the following

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Dr. W. Snively testified that he examined the body, and discovered no marks of violence—no bruises, contusions or fractures. The head, breast and upper portion of the body was most severe, and I do not think could be distinguished from the burning of the clothing merely. She seemed to have fallen, or been pushed upon a fire. The burning on the back was very severe, and caused the most injury to the breast. The flesh on the breast was roasted, and the fire in the flesh sufficient to cause death in a short time.

Dr. Thorn testified that Mrs. Adams came into his store at half-past seven o'clock. He thought she was then quite drunk. She asked for some liniment for her burns and bruises, which he gave her on trust. Some time after, in going down the alley, he saw Mr. Adams put his head out of the door and cry fire. Went over and saw the room full of smoke; went in and found Mrs. Adams burning all over, from head to feet, and dead. Ran out and cried "fire" and "murder," and a great crowd collected; cried "murder" to effect. Attention quick; had to go back to the store; had seen Mrs. Adams but little more than she was that night. Had seen Mr. Adams drunk; she got no drink from me.

Mrs. Jemima Fritsch testified to the fact that the body had been brought to her house, and also that Mrs. Adams had been in the habit of drinking; never knew Adams and his wife to quarrel; had been down four years.

John H. McIlroy, First Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, testified that when he got to the house the body of the woman was just being taken out. Called for a police officer, but none answered. Put Mr. Pender in charge of the house, and sent two parties in, but could not enter. Went for the Coroner myself, and afterwards returned and locked up the house occupied by Adams. Saw no liquor about the house.

Mr. Edward Maginn testified that Mr. Adams had been in his employ for seven years, as a baker, and was a very quiet, peaceable man, and kind to his wife. He was given to drink, but was very inoffensive when drunk—as harmless as a child.

Officer Martin testified that he and his partner had started to make their round just before the alarm was raised. When they came back they saw the crowd and ran up the alley. The witness stated that Adams was quite drunk; he was very reluctant to leave the house, and insisted on going back to get his boots. She was all on fire when he went in. He put his hands under her arms to pull her out, but it was so hot and frying-like that he burned his fingers.

Morgan Bros, who lived next door to Adams for seven years, testified that they frequently heard noise of quarreling when they were in liquor, but Mrs. Adams generally made the noise; never heard Adams threaten her.

Mr. Adams was allowed to make a statement. He said he had taken a little drop of liquor after dinner and went to bed. He never wakened until stifling. He looked out and saw his wife sitting on a chair. There seemed to be a lump under the chair, or something that looked like a lump. Thought some carpet to throw over her, and then raised a cry of fire. The police soon after came and took him away.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned the following verdict: That Eliza Elizabeth Adams came to her death by setting fire to her clothes while under the influences of liquor.

Immediately after the verdict the jury was made known, Adams was discharged from custody.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT.

A Night's Doings—Two Desperadoes Arrested and Sent to the Workhouse.

Saturday afternoon D. D. Sines, who keeps a saloon on Wylie, near Fifth avenue, appeared before Mayor Brush and made information against the well known Thomas Grogan for disorderly conduct. Sines alleges that the accused entered the saloon and, seizing a bottle and silver goblet on the counter, hurled them at the barkeeper. The missiles narrowly missed him, and fell to the floor a melancholy ruin. A warrant was given to officer Peter Dressler, and early in the evening he visited the defendant's house, in Cranberry alley, but on Fifth avenue, between Wylie and Webster avenues. He found him at home, but admittance was denied the officer and he had to break the door open. Grogan then disappeared through a door in the rear, and jumping over a fence securing a large trunk filled with cloathing and articles of value, they visited the pantry, and seizing upon the eatables spread for themselves a luncheon. They next visited the stable, took out a horse, and selecting a set of harness, hitched the animal to a covered spring wagon. They then selected a lined buffalo robe, a wolf skin robe, two red horse covers, a set of old harness, and a new bridle and saddle. Having made their selection, they placed the articles named in the trunk, in the wagon, and drove off. Two men, happening to pass the house at the time, saw the wagon on the road, and suspecting that something was wrong, went to a neighboring house to get assistance, but when they returned the wagon was gone, and themselves traced to the city, when all trace of them was lost. A reward of fifty dollars is offered Mr. Cochrane for the apprehension of the thieves.

A NEW TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION.—On Saturday, under the direction of Superintendent Paisley, a new telegraphic connection, which has been in contemplation for some time past, was made between the Central Station House and the Relief Engine House. This has been found necessary, as the wire near Soho is often broken by falling trees, and this prevents giving an alarm in all that district. This new connection will obviate this difficulty, as an alarm can now be sounded, even if the wire near Soho is broken. Another reason for this improvement is that four new fires will be placed in that district, which could not be done without this additional wire.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. John Collins, after an absence of nearly ten years, will reappear on the Pittsburgh stage this evening, at the Opera House, Mr. Collins does not burlesque his countrymen, but is a genuine representative of the Irish character, and is conceded to be the only successor to the lamented Tyrone Power. He excels particularly in genteel Irish characters, and as a vocalist will rank with any Irish ballad singer now living. He will appear this evening as "Rory O'More," and will sing three popular songs, one of which will be "Widow Machree."

SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX VIVANTS.—The Pittsburgh Turner Society have arranged ten tableaux vivants of scripture history, after the drawings of the celebrated Gustave Dore and will give the first exhibition of them this evening at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue. The tableaux were arranged under the direction of Prof. C. Conrad, which fact is sufficient to guarantee their attractiveness. The music of the evening will be by the Great Western Orchestra. See advertisement for subjects of tableaux.

THE MUSEUM presents the same excellent list of attractions for this week that pleased thousands last week.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Members Residing in this Vicinity to Make Arrangements for Attending the Annual Convention at Lock Haven.

A meeting of the members of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association residing in this vicinity was held at the Board of Trade rooms on Saturday night.

The meeting was called to order by calling Dr. E. Donnelly to the chair, O. S. McIlwaine acting as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps toward securing the attendance of members at the annual meeting, to be held at Lock Haven; also, to collect dues, and form a local organization for Western Pennsylvania.

On motion of Captain Chamberlin, it was resolved to meet once a week until the annual meeting at Lock Haven.

On motion, a committee was appointed to arrange preliminaries to form the local organization, and for attending the annual meeting.

The following committee was appointed: Dr. E. Donnelly, Captain C. K. Chamberlin, Ninth Regiment; Sergeant E. Abel, Eighth Regiment; James E. Shidle, Sixth Regiment; George W. Mingus, Second Infantry; Captain R. K. Sweringen, Ninth Regiment; Frank Pugh, First Cavalry; Captain W. McClelland, Battery B.

On motion of Captain J. E. Barbour, the above Committee was authorized to act as a Finance Committee. Dr. Donnelly to be Chairman and E. Abel Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary; also, Committee of one from each of the regiments in this section to assist said Committee.

The following were announced: Capt. Howe, Tenth Infantry; Col. M. Jackson, Eleventh Infantry.

On motion the following Committee from the south side was appointed to act in conjunction with the Committee already appointed: Col. Jas. Ballentine, John E. Young, James Wilson.

On motion an additional Committee was appointed from the outside and towns named as follows: Washington county, Capt. Chill Hazzard, Capt. Charles McDaniel, Capt. McGregor, First Cavalry; Capt. Jas. S. Kirk; Connellsville, Pa., J. C. Sean, Mr. McGuire; Oil City, Capt. Chas. W. Lafon, Isaac Sowers. Crawford county, Geo. Jemis, S. B. Dick, Justus Reynolds.

The meeting adjourned to meet next Thursday, February 3, the place to be announced in the daily press.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Jorge Bassett vs. James B. Hall—action for unlawful and malicious prosecution—found a verdict for defendant.

A number of motions, etc., were disposed of, but no business of public interest was transacted.

The following trial list will be taken up today before Judge Hampton:

117. Pittsburgh and Little Beaver Creek Oil Company vs. Stevenson.

23. (O. L.) Calnoun & Edwards vs. Frank.

148. Morrow vs. Hill.

119. Grant vs. Smith.

127. Ewing vs. Thompson.

128. Morgan's assignee vs. Ewing et al.

131. Rector, of St. Andrew Church vs. Lee.

140. Owners of steamer Wildcat vs. Bailey and others.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

This Court was in session for short time on Saturday.

Judge Stowe granted a new trial in the case of J. Newmeyer, who had been convicted of a grave criminal offence against one of his daughter. As there are some doubts as to the credibility of the witness, and some testimony of a material character is been discovered since the trial, it was deemed just and proper to grant a new trial.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterett and Collier.

In the case of Joseph Blakely vs. Moreland & Mitchell—action to recover damages for injuries sustained in consequence of defendants hiring to the plaintiff an unfit horse—the jury found a verdict for the defendants.

The continuation of the trial of August Amon, as interpreter of the German language, etc., for the several Courts of the county, was read, and Mr. Ammon was duly qualified to discharge the duties of his office.

The usual routine of Saturday business was disposed of on roll call.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

379. Goodall vs. Gillis and others.

180. Heyle vs. Hall.

185. Simpson vs. Mutual Life Ins. C.

188. McGinnis vs. Hamilton.

187. Peoples vs. McNair.

194. Spang vs. Hoffman.

196. Same vs. Seibert.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch of this court the following business was transacted on Saturday:

In the case of S. Seibert, bankrupt, previous rule discharged, and on motion a rule granted on W. F. Kaiser & Co., to show cause why the decree of adjudication, as prayed for in the petition of assignee should not be granted.

The rule to show cause in the case of F. Soney, bankrupt, was discharged.

In the case of Stein Brow, as Charles Kopfer, debtor, the Court adjudged Klopfer to be bankrupt, and referred the case to S. Harper, Esq., Register.

In the case of A. J. Hagan, bankrupt, an order was issued to the assignee, directing him to deliver to Hagan Bros. the bonds of caused fruit stored in that establishment.

On motion of John M. Kennedy, Esq., Bitler Co., Christy, Esq., and Mr. Coon, Alex Porter, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted as a member of the bar of the Circuit and District Courts.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Officer Daniel J. Neill, of Saint Mary's Precinct, on Saturday made information against Robert Fowler for aggravated assault and battery, committed on Sixth ward, for the purpose of paying his taxes, when a dispute occurred between Fowler and Constable Burke, who was intoxicated, as Neill alleges, in Fowler striking Burke a blow in the eye with a pair of knuckles, inflicting a severe contusion. A warrant was issued.

THE HOCK MARRIAGE CASE.

A further hearing will be had to-day in the mock-marriage case between Anthony Snyder and Rachael Ann Sawyer, in relation to the particulars of which have been fully published. The lawyer who drew up the articles of agreement under which the children were living as man and wife, and who, according to the testimony of Dr. L. Hall, was employed by him (Hall) to draw it up, will be examined, and the case disposed of. The lawyer is said to be J. Charles Dicken.

COMMITTED FOR A HEARING.

Saturday morning we recorded the arrest of James Stall and Andrew Morgan on a charge of stealing a web of cloth from the steamer Mollie Ebbert. During the day H. K. McFall, clerk of the boat, made proof of the goods having been ceased for larceny, and after a partial hearing the two were committed to jail for a further hearing on Monday.

SUNDAY MORNING COURT.

Thirty prisoners were arraigned before his Honor Mayor Brush for adjudication on Sunday morning. The majority were common drunks and were disposed of in the usual manner.

Those worthy of special note were as follows:

Michael Nugent was arrested by officer Mc-Grady on complaint of J. Phillips, a butcher, who alleged that the accused came to the door of his shop, corner of High street and Webster avenue, and, after it was closed on Saturday night, and partially kicked it down. Phillips's wife, with a sick wife, and went down to prevent she from doing so, which caused Nugent to become boisterous than ever. A fine of ten dollars and costs was entered up against him, but as his funds were exhausted he was sent to jail for twenty days.

A brothel on Third avenue was the scene of a row of considerable proportions on Saturday evening. The officers on duty that locality were attracted by the noise to the house, and on entering they beheld two women pummeling oneanother outrageously. The pugilists were arrested and taken to the lock-up, where their names were ascertained to be Kate Smith and Mary Perkins. The victim of their wrath was Jennie Keefe, and Sunday morning they were fines of five dollars and costs each.

Before Justice Bazaley, of Pittsburgh.]

DRUNKENNESS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Last Thursday evening when Andrew Leech returned home in the normal condition of intoxication he found his wife very sick and confined to her bed. On her requesting him to go for a doctor he swore he could cure her himself, and that he would have no quacks about his house. After enduring a great deal of abuse, Mrs. Leech rose from bed, and with much difficul